THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,093—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th April
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	F. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	
ORIENTAL	5500 1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr. 1890.
PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
ROHILLA	3511 700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525 700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	——	——	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069 Brown	14th April.
L ARABIA	3544 J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551 J. G. Knox	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3330 Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well known passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR" 3,000 tons Commander A. J. PHELP, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th instant. Saloon and State Rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars as to passage money, cabin plans &c., Apply to
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, inforegoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA" 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1890. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE first class steam-ship LISCARD, 1895 tons, will probably sail about the 12th April for GENOA, has very good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, no doctor or stewardess Fare Rs. 300; and the MACIVER LINE NIAGARA 3,100 tons, carrying both doctor and stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light, will sail for Plymouth about the middle of June.
Apply to
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MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
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PLANTATION MIXTURE,
A fine general Tea.
Per lb. as. 14. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 4.
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A splendid Table Tea.
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For Afternoon Tea.
Per lb. Re. 1-8. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 7.

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CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
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SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	,, 3-12
,, 2, MEDIUM	,, 2-12

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Indian Jewellers and Shawl Merchants, LARGEST HOUSE in Bombay for Indian Jewellery and Shawls Prices Moderate. Price lists free by Post.
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TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail single swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout, vertical sliding front, bottom boards, hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view and other lenses. Price with fine screw adjustment, double dark slide frames, and focus slide:—

For Plates 10 by 8" and under	Rs. 170	Spare Slides for 12 by 10" and under	Rs. 55
Spare Slides for do	,, 45	For Plates 15 by 12"	,, 290
For Plates 12 by 10"	,, 235	Spare Slides for do.	,, 70

For Plates 15 by 15, with 2 extra dark slides with frames, Rs. 440.

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(OF BEST CONSTRUCTION.)

No. 1 B, Quick Acting Portrait Lens	Rs. 115	No. 3 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens	Rs. 160
No. 3 B, Quick Acting Portrait Lens	,, 225	No. 4 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens	,, 225
No. 2 C, Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	,, 270	No. 5 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens	,, 290

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2½	Rs. 250	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1½	Rs. 120
12 by 10	10 by 8	,, 2	,, 215	6 by 5	5 by 4	,, 1¼	,, 100
10 by 8	8½ by 6½	,, 1¾	,, 150	5 by 4	4¼ by 3¼	,, ⅞	,, 80

New Rapid Rectilinear Doublet Lens.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all outdoor work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

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THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES.

EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate suitable for all.

Size	4¼ by 3¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Per dozen	1-6	2-0	2-12	5-4	7-12	13-12	22-0
Thickly Coated Landscape	1-8	...	3-8	6-0	9-0	14-8	...
Wrattan and Wainwright's	1-10	2-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0	...
Do. Drop Shutters	2-2	,,	4-8	8-0	...	...	...
Edward's	2-0	2-8	3-12	7-0	10-8	16-0	...

Size	4¼ by 3¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
MARION'S Britannia...per doz.	Rs 1-5	2-0	2-12	5-0	9-8	13-0	...
ILFORD'S Yellow	,, 1-2	2-0	2-8	4-8	8-0	12-8	...
ILFORD'S White	,, 1-6	...	2-12	5-0	9-4	13-8	...
COWAN'S Chloride	,, 2-0	...	4-0	8-0	12-0	...	...
EASTMAN'S Bromide Paper.	,, 0-10	...	1-6	2-8	3-8	5-0	...

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It is the opinion of leading Medical men that the present EPIDEMIC is due in a great measure to the impurities found in ordinary Drinking Water.

This danger can at least be avoided by all; as we supply a first rate coir covered FILTER, complete, for RUPEES EIGHT ONLY.

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CAMERAS, DRY-PLATES, LANTERNS, MOUNTS, LENSES, LAMPS, KNIVES } MADE EASY { SETS, CHEMICALS, FRAMES, PAPERS, SHUTTERS, PLATE RACKS AND SUNDRIES.

(*Lofty and airy Dark Room on the premises.*)

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THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
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ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
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ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
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WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidenciesby the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO. &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

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THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY requisite for Travellers by Rail or Steamer ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	Rs. 8 to 16 8	Travelling Baths, with inside Basket, from	25 0
Travelling Suits	,, 30 to 35 0	Ladies' Air-tight Dress-boxes in Case	Rs. 28 to 38 0
Warm Suits, Cheviot, etc.	,, 45 to 55 0	Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	,, 48 to 55 0	Overland Chairs	from 4 0
Best White Shirts with Bands, each	4 4	Money Belts, Pockets all round	2 8
Do. do. do. Collars	4 8	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Oxford do. do.	5 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	Rs. 7-8 to 8 8	White Canvas Shoes	6 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	,, 10-8 to 12 8	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Dressing Gowns	,, 10-8 to 25 0	Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Warm Lambs' Wool Undervests and Pants, each.	6 8	Rug Straps	1 8
Stout Merino Vests and Pants, each	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0
Gauze Merino Undervests, per dozen	12 8	Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Do. do. Pants do.	21 8	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests do.	30 0	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	8 8	Nail and Trooth Brushes each	0 12
Superior Merino Socks do.	15 8	Travelling Pillows each	1 0
Very Warm Lambs' Wool Socks, per dozen	25 0	Resais or Quilts from	4 0
Ribbed Hand-knitted Socks do	30 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	15 0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5 0
Warm Mufflers	Rs. 2-2 to 3 0	Metal Soap-boxes [illegible]	1 8
Best Tweed Hats and Caps	,, 3 to 4 8	Sponges and Bags [illegible]ch	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen	6 8	Penknives	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make, from	30 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	15 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux do.	40 0	Hold-Alls with Strong Leather Straps each	12 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags do.	8 0	Waterproof Dressing-cases holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, etc.	5 8
Soiled Linen Bags do.	5 0	Marine or Salt-water Soap per packet	1 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags do.	28 0	Eau de Cologne with Wicker cover	3 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete, from	13 8	Padlocks, each	1 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen, Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDRENS MATINEE.

Children, under 12.....Free. | Adults.....Ans. 8.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Ladies' Invitation Night, there will be a couple race, Lady and Gentleman, running together. Distance ¼ mile. Ladies can obtain Admission Tickets Free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

On THURSDAY NIGHT, there will be a "One Skate Race," Distance 5 Laps, open to all Amateurs.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Session is set apart for the Royal Navy of the Station.

When there will be a one Mile Race, open to the Sailors only.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, there will be a 5 Mile Race, between two noted Amateurs.

LADIES INVITATION NIGHT on SATURDAY.

TICKETS can be obtained on application to the Manager at the Rink office.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the Country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

☞ Surgeon-General Pinkerton, in his report about the administration of the Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, says that "the flooring of the wards of the Jamsetjee "Jejeebhoy Hospital with Minton Tiles has been com- "pleted, and there can be no doubt of the great advantage "from a sanitary point of view."

For further information apply to
WARDEN & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.
Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCES.—In Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras and Poona.
BOOK DEPARTMENT.
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Subscribers in Bombay and its suburbs, Exchanging Books at the Library, are entitled to any Book in Circulation.

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One Volume....Rs.	3 8	Rs. 6 0	Rs 10 8
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Six Volumes... „	10 8	„ 18 0	„ 31 8

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Three Volumes ...Rs.	7 8	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 21 8
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The appointed day for Exchange is Wednesday. For Book Societies and Public Institutions in Bombay and its suburbs.

	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Eight Volumes at one time ...Rs.	18 0	Rs. 31 8
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To be Exchanged in sets; not oftener than once a week.
N. B.—All subcription must be paid in advance.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamariud Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for relection, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Luckmidass Walljee as a Director.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1890 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કો.
i. e.,—MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 26th April, 1890, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23rd day of October last, Mr. SHEWSHUNKER GOPALJEE deposited with the undersigned the title deeds of his property on the south side of Grant Road, consisting of 4,550 square yards of land with buildings thereon, bearing Collector's old No. 435, New No. 13946, Old Survey No. 155, and New Survey No. 1-1741, as security for the repayment of certain advances then agreed to be made to him by the undersigned and which advances have been made accordingly. Any person advancing money to the said Mr. Shewshunker Gopaljee on the Security of the said property will do so subject to the abovementioned mortgage in favor of the undersigned—Dated 8th April 1890.

EWART LATHAM & CO.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of OODEYCURN DOLUTRAM, FULCHAND OODEYCURN, KAIDARBUX OODEYCURN, GUNSHAMDAS OODEYCURN and RADHAVULUB OODEYCURN, trading in Bombay in the name of DOLUTRAM FULCHUND and in the name of OODEYCUIN RADHAVULUB, at Mansur, and in the name of DOLUTRAM KEDARBUX in Jawad, near Rutlam, and in the name of OODEYCURN FULCHUND at Indore, and in the name of KEDARBUX GUNSHAMDAS at Nasirabad, and in the name of OODEYCURN KEDARBUX at Navulgurgh, adjudged Insolvents,

NOTICE is hereby given that MURARJI RUTTONSI, MADHEWJI MOHUNJI, KALIDAS MUNJI, HURIDAS PREMJI, VITHULDAS CANJI, HURIDAS CANJI and CULLIANJI NARONJI, respectively of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of DHARAMSI CANJI and of MURARJI ANUNDJI and LALJI RAGHOWJI, trading in Bombay under the name of RAGHOWJI ANUNDJI, the Petitioning Creditors and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Court, on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel and show cause, if any they have, why the order made in this matter on the twentieth day of February last (whereby) it was ordered under section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Joint Petition of Murarji Ruttonsi, MadhewjiMohunji, Kalidas Munji, Haridas Premji, Vithuldas Canji, Haridas Canji and Cullianji Naronji respectively of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Dharamsi Canjiand of Murarji Anundjee and Lalji Raghowjee, trading in Bombay under the name of Raghowji Anundji, the Petitioning Creditors of the said Insolvents, that said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency. And it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said twentieth day of February file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects; should not be revoked or set aside and why all other proceedings (if any) taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this second day of April one thousandeight hundred and ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON.
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of April 1890.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glassware, two handsome mahogany grand square pianofortes one by "Schidmayer and Soehne," and the other by "Soundy & Co.," both in very good order, handsome large size Persian and Cambay carpets, handsome table ornaments and Japanese vases, gentlemen's and ladies' side saddle by "Langdon" of Duke Street, a handsome English-built 4-seated canoe-shaped barouche by "Rogers," a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Laurie and Warner," a pair of well matched powerful bay Waler mares, a bay Waler brougham mare, sets, of single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. JARDINE, Esq., barister-at-law.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman.—

1 bay Arab pony, 13 2½, 5 years and sound broken to polo, and has a snaffle mouth and is perfectly free from all vice and is a fast pony in a game of polo.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate Mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, large sizes Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging and kerosine table lamps, a team of five roan coloured well matched very handsome Hungarian horses, with a hands ome strong Austrian-made break and set of brass-mounted harness, (these horses have won the 1st prize at the late Horse Show in Bombay), one strong varnished coloured dog-cart, a set of tandem harness, &c., &c., the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

Catalogues published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—Property of another gentleman. Austrian-built single seated brougham.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst ant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction, at their rooms, a quantety of grey and colored piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Grey Persian Gelding ridden as an artillery and infantry charger, about 14½, aged goes well in harness.
1 Rover bycicle with ball bearings, nearly new and in perfect order.
1 Handsome Grey Arab horse, about 14-2, aged, quiet and has been regularly driven in Victoria.
1 handsome storne mgail-phaeton in very good order.
1 strong English-built Buggy, on Cee spring, by Windover.
1 strong and Palanquin office Shigram in very good order.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the tents, Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved and English household furniture, all made to order, best platedware, by Meppin, and other well-known makers, best cutlery, handsome glass and crockery ware, English bed and table linen, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome English-built landau by "Hooper," handsome strong gig, strong Bareilley cart, a handsome chesnut C. B. pony, "Butcher," 13 hands, a handsome strong country-bred horse, "Trumpotor," 13-3, 7 years old, sets of brass and plated mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Also the property of H. E. LORD REAY, a handsome English-built glass-fronted brougham, with a pair of very handsome well matched powerful bay Waiers and a set of brass-mounted double harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the tents, Cooperage, near Band Stand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain, and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases &c., the porperty of H. WARDEN, Esq.

Cotalgue will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

Under Instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 155 of 1889, Messrs. Bennett & Co, will, on Wednesday the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, gold, silver, pearl and diamond ornaments, consisting of bangles, necklaces, nose rings with pearls and diamonds, one large diamond ring, loose pearls, diamonds and rubies, silver and copper vessels, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF certain Buildings for removal in the European General Hospital, in Fort George.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m, on the premises, all the materials of the undermentioned buildings, viz :—

1 Mangalore tiled, upper-storied building, known as the old sisters quarters.
1 old tiled cook house.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF RAFTERS, BAMBOOS, LIGHT STANDS, LIGHT STARS, POST LAMPS, CANVAS, CLOTH, ROPES, LONG SPARS, &c.

By order of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., Secretary, Reception Committee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Parade Ground, Esplanade, the materials used in the late Illuminations and the People's Fair, consisting of a quantity of Teak Rafters, toker bamboos, planks, scantling, long spars, Chinese lanterns, bamboo trellis works light stands, light stars, post lamps, lanterns, cut prices of long cloth, coloured calico, Turkey Red, canvas, fringe, curtains, ropes, log lines, coir string, pulley blocks, ladders, bar iron, iron and lead pipes, empty oil drums and kegs, nails, &c.

SALE OF COTTON AND WOOL CLEANING AND GINNING FACTORY AT LOWER COLABA, PASTA LANE, No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1890, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 2 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee Engineer, by virtue of a Mortgage Deed dated 3rd November 1885, the whole going concern at Lower Colaba, in one lot, comprising all and singular the steam Engine, Boider, Mill gear and Machinery, &c. and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises.

The whole going concern if not sold in one lot will be put up for sale piece-meal.

The property will be on view one week before the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF 265 CASES BEADS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, by order of the Mortgagee Seth Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejibhoy and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Borah Moola Abdeol Hoosen Sulemany :—
(265) Cases beads comprising Courecolcta, Seed and pound beads.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE OF CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction, to the highest bidders, at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 p.m., the Mess Property of the Ward Room of H. M. S, Sphinx, comprising Cutglass table service, Decanters, Cutlery, Plated-wares, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast services, table Lamps and Spring Candlesticks, Hermetically sealed Provisions, cooking and other utensils, Linen table cloths, Napkins, &c. Also on another account, sundry pieces of wearing apparel, Boots and Shoes, large glass Jars with stoppers, and some bronzed statuettes.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPROPRIATE FITTINGS.

Messrs. SHERIFF Son & Co. are instructed to sell by Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m., the whole of the neatly finished household property on the upper-most flat of the premises facing the Registrar's office, High Court, the property of Mr. J. Goldsworthy, leaving for England.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, April 9, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods twist,, &c.—

5 Cases white handkerchieves.
4 „ „ drill.
3 „ „ shirtings.
1 „ silk satin and velvet.
2 „ silk bordered grey dhooties.
5 bales grey dhooties.
2 „ grey shirtings.
100 boxes carriage and table candles.
8 cases fancy goods, consisting of money purses, leather bags, spectacle cases, soap, also jewellery, &c
30 cases olives.
3 „ green colour.
On account of the concerned—
2311 case of glassware.
50 cases tin plates,
1000—2071-74—4 cases S. W. D. white muslin, ex s.s. Medussa.
Captains Tunic of B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers never worn. Also undress Jacket of same.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED OOMRA COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at the Victoria, Bander Colaba, 200 Bales damaged Oomra Cotton.

Under instructions from the Liquidator, Fancy Goods Trading Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Company's shop in Medows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the remaining stock-in-trade consisting of ladies' fitted bags, plush handbags, velvet, Oxford and glass painted photo frames, gentlemen's purses, velocipede horses, writing desks, magic lanterns with slides, musical work boxes and albums, dressing cases, jewel boxes, silk fans, cricket bats, mechanical and steam toys, chess boards and men, Downey's photos of leading actresses and Royal Personages, scent bottles, dolls, game boxes, inkstands, vases, frames, toilet sets, birthday and wedding cards, macraine thread, colour boxes, toys, glass show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works,

A quantity of mills-saw timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of works, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HORMUSJEE LANE AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the 2 storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Hormusjee Lane at Lower Colaba, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or there about, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under ward No. 759 and street No. 6-8, and bounded on the east by the property of Manecksai Sorabjee Nanjee, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Dalal, occupied as police station, on the north by the aforesaid Hormusjee Lane, and on the south by the compound wall of the Gun-Carriage Factory.

The property is in the occupation of 3 or 4 European families, and yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 110.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Colonel F. J. WISE, Inspector-General of Police, consisting of rich plain glassware a set of handsome dessert service inlaid pieces, coffee cups and saucers, oyster dishes, best electro-plated tea service butter dish, toast rack tumbler covers, decanter stands, bread basket, egg stand cruet stands, silver tumblers, wine glass, and beer mugs, table lamps, wearing apparel, buck heads and skins, tin and leather trunks, table ornaments fishing tackles, a double barrel 12 bore rifle by William Powell and Sons, in case with implements complete, a single barrel 450 rifle by Alexander Henry in case with implements complete, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

A varied assortment of superior and specially selected bentwood furniture by Kohn, consisting of chairs with and without arms, revolving office chairs, ladies' arm and reclining chairs, bed-room and reclining sofas rocking chairs, &c. &c., all in black mahogany and natural colors with newly patented screw feel, the whole being artistically designed.

On TUESDAY, the 15th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of A. B. Dunnett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CROWFORT AND CO are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 19, Marine Lines, the valuable add handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps carpets, gentlemen and ladie's saddles, &c., the property of the late Lieut. C. M. H. MERRIMAN Adjutant, Marine Battaliou.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On THURSDAY the 17th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31th Wodehouse, Bridge Road Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated were, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c, the property of the late Capt. F. W. HODGES.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Persian and Cambay carpets, Hink's table and hanging kerosene oil lamps, a large size full-carved partition screen, &c, the property of Col C. C. PEMBERTON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1890.

To JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., J. P.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Please call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY for the purpose of arranging to raise a SUITABLE MEMORIAL to commemorate the distinguished services of His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E., as Governor of Bombay. The meeting to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
A. F. Beaufort,	Grattan Geary.
K. T. Telang.	Vurjeewandas Madhowdas.
P. M. Mehta.	Nowrojee N. Wadia.
R. M. Sayani.	Budroodin Tyabjee.
D. Mackichan.	H. W. Uloth.
Javerilal Umiashunker.	Damodher Thakersey Mooljee.
A. M. Gubbay.	R. Gilbert.
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali.	Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.	Muncherjee N. Banajee.
X. Castellio.	L. R. W. Forrest.
H. M. Phipson.	Harkisondas Narotamdas.
Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal.	Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban.	W. R. Macdonell.
W. S. S. Bisset.	Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya.
Damodhur Tapidas.	Amerudin Tyabjee.
Curriabhoy Ebrahim.	Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Jamsetjee N. Tata.	W. D. McKeowan.
J. H. Sleigh.	K. M. Heeramanek.
B. M. Malabari.	R. D. Setna.
K. N. Bahadurjee.	Limjee N. Banajee.
K. M. Suroff.	R. N. Khory.
Jehangir B. Murzban.	Cowasjee Hormusjee.
M. M. Bhownugree.	C. M. Cursetjee.
P. M. Jeejeebhoy.	N. G. Chandawadker.
Cursondas Vulubdas.	Goverdhundas Khatao.
Dharamsy Soondardas.	Vundrawandas Purshotumdas.
Lukhmidas Khimjee.	Mancksha J. Talyarkhan.
Ardesher F. Cama.	T. J. Beonet.
G. Cotton.	Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.
Kirparam M. Mehta.	J. C. Bergendahl.
Abdoola Meherally Dhurumsey.	J. De Gama.
E. M. Slater.	J. Steven.
Vijbhookandas Atmaram.	J. B. Lee.
V. A. Modak.	Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokuldas.
Dajee Abajee Khare.	Shamrao Vittal.
Damodher Jairam Narayen.	Jairam Narayen.
Nagindas Toolsidas.	Bhalchandra K. Bhatavdekar.
G. R. Kirloskar.	Wasoodew G. Bhandarkar.
Hari Sitaram Dikshit.	Vishnoo K. Bhatavdekar.
Dinsha D. Davur.	Mahadeo P. Barve.
Jaya Karadi Lingoo.	

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 9th April, 1890, at 5-1 p.m.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1890.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply
G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa, or to the office of this paper.

THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LD.

COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.

Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESEER & Co., East Street.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of STONE PAVEMENT in their Wareh Bunder Godown, situate at Port Trust Ground, up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday, the 9th Instant.

Rate per 100 square feet, including all labour and Materials.

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any other tender. For further particulars apply at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS Office, No. 21, Rampart Row.

3rd April 1890.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for two yearly or three yearly COUNTRY SPIRIT FARM of the Rajpipla State from 1st August, 1890. Each tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderers will guarantee, and should reach the undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on 25th April, 1890. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in guarantee of the good faith of the tender, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the country spirit farm of the Rajpipla State.

2. The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the undersigned, who will have full power to reject all tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to state interests.

3. The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the decision of the undersigned has been communicated to him, deposit with the undersigned a sum, in cash or Government Securities endorsed to him, which added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the tender will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tender has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the undersigned. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptence of his tenders will be cancelled, and undersigned will select another of the tenders or call for fresh tenders or dispose of the farm in some other way.

4. Information as to the terms of the licence and on other points can be obtained on application to the senior Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla State. The British still-head duty system is inforn and the licence is based on the form current in British Districts.

5. The form includes a levy of a tapping fee on toddy trees, and an export duty on Mhowra.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Raipipla State.

Nandod, 31st March. 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

Years.	Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months.	
	Number.	Amount.
1889	536	14,41,600
1890	588	19,40,500

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF NORAH HARVEY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of NORAH HARVEY (wife of JOHN ROBERT HARVEY Esqr, Lieut in Her Majesty's Fifth Regiment of Lancers) who died at Mhow on or about the 6th day of October 18-9, and Letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 20th day of February 1890 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the offices of Messrs KING KING & Co, Standard Buildings, Bombay, on or before the 19th day of April 1890 at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of her in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 15th day of March 1890

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
P. BRAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER & Co. Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Hell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED,
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF L

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	905
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	939
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	240
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	9[illegible]
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	330	500	all	50	52[illegible]
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	41[illegible]
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	50[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	457½
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
ombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	750
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,200
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	800
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nil
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	300	...	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	4[illegible]
Indian Guaranteed Surety-ship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1[illegible]
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	...	7[illegible]
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	7[illegible]
Napier Hotel Co	300	10	100	13 p.c.	7[illegible]
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	20[illegible]
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	2[illegible]
Port Canning Co	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	93
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,225
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13[illegible]
Western India Flour	000	1	12[illegible]	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	455
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	835
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	520
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	405
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	520
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	225
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	560
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	140xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	680xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,800xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,070
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Oriental	6,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gt b per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranted 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Address to Lady Reay from the Ladies of Bombay, Government House, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, 3 p.m.
Public Meeting in the Town Hall in honour of Lord Reay, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Parsee Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral High School, 5-30 p.m.
Industrial Art Exhibition, School of Art, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Liscard (s), from Karachi. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Baghdad (s), Mauritius; and Nadir (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Bormida sailed yesterday for China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Liscard entered the dock on Monday; and steamers Clan McGregor and Baghdad yesterday; and steamer Atrato left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bormida left the dock yesterday.

THE M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,536, daily average 178, total of new admissions 1,111.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily averge attendance, 266·68; admissions, 3,136; and prevailing diseases, influenza.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachee at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Rugoonath Vishnoo, residing at Parel Road, reports that his house was broken into on Monday last during his absence, and property consisting of wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments and copper and brass pots, of the collective value of Rs. 124, stolen.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Canoo Pandoo, a ship's labourer, aged 35 years. Yesterday, while working on board the steamship Falls of Ivanhead, who suddenly dropped down and died. The verdict was that the death of Canoo Pandoo was caused by heart disease.

LOST PROPERTY.—Narayan Bowani, residing at Sewree, reports having dropped Rs. 53-12 in currency notes and cash somewhere about Mody Bunder on Monday last.—Rajaram Yjee, residing at Cammateepoora 10th Street, reports having lost Rs. 40 in cash, which was in a handkerchief round his waist, somewhere about Mody Bunder, on Monday last.

MUSIC AT THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Portuguese Union Band at the Parsee Gymkhana, Marine Lines, at 5-15 this evening:—

March.....Bompor.....L. Fonceica.
Selection.....Gerusalemme.....Verdi.
Valse .....Carniva's Bilder.....J. Strauss.
Quadrille.....Le Roi Carotte.....Arban.
Polka .....Marlow.....Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Constable Moore placed Thomas Power, a seaman, and Edward Breeze, a fireman, both articled seamen of the s. s. St. Dunstan, before Mr. Cooper, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Crawford Market, and having been absent from their vessel on the 7th instant without sufficient reason. The captain of the vessel being called to the witness-box, his Worship asked him if he was willing to take his men back. On expressing his willingness to do so, the seamen were warned and discharged and ordered to be sent on board, having to pay the costs they had incurred.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector McCubbin charged Aba Gopal, a mill-hand, residing at Dongree, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two silver armlets, valued at Rs. 5, from a Hindoo child, aged 18 months, the son of a woman, named Gungee, residing at Sewree. On Thursday evening last, Aba Gopal was seen by a neighbour sitting near the little child and taking the armlets from the child. On the mother missing the ornaments, she suspected the accused, who, when arrested, had the ornaments in his possession. Aba Gopal was convicted and sentenced to six months' regorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, respecting the death of Wusnoo Lalloo, aged 5 years. Deceased was the son of a woman, named Lukee, the wife of one Lalla Moorar, a groom in the service of a Bunnia, residing at Bora Bazar Street. Lukee said that deceased was her son, and his age was five years. At noon on Monday, deceased, after taking his dinner, went out to play. At 6 p.m. she heard that the body of her child had been found under a bridge near the sea. She did not go there; but at 6-30 a.m. yesterday morning she went to the Morgue, and saw the dead body of the deceased. There was a bruise on the forehead and a scratch on the face. The inquest was adjourned for further enquiry till the 19th instant.

A MURDER IN THE JUNGLE.—On Monday afternoon a policeman at Dadur, arrested a man, named Vittoo Luximon *alias* Neemajee, a Hindoo dyer, and an inhabitant of Sholapore, on a charge of having about eighteen months ago murdered a man named Dhurma in the Mudhole jungle, in the territory of H. H. the Nizam. It appears that Vittoo had been jealous of the deceased, who seemed to have been on very intimate terms with his wife. One day about eighteen months ago he found in the Mudhole jungle his wife, who is a mere girl under 16 years, along with Dhurma, and his passion overcoming him he killed Dhurma with a stone, Vittoo Luximon *alias* Neemajee was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan by Inspector Holday, with commiting murder. On the application of the police officer the case was postponed for hearing till the 15th instant, pending receipt of a warrant of arrest from the Nizam's Government, and the accused was remanded to jail.

A RAILWAY POLICEMAN AND HIS PASSENGER.—Prasad Anantram, a Marwarree, and a resident of Kazee Street, was brought before Mr. Cooper yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Butterfield for endeavouring to leave Bombay with a sum of Rs. 300, which he had stolen during the absence of his master from home. The accused was in the employ of Rampratab Jetmal, another Marwarree, whom he had served for a term of about seventeen days. About nine o'clock on Monday night Rampratab left the accused in charge of his dwelling, while he went to prayers in a temple at Mombadevi. As the coast was now clear Prasad being aware that there was a large sum of money secreted in a certain box, he broke off the lock and laid hold of a bag containing the desired prize and immediately made his way to the Charni Road station. Here he took a ticket for Ahmedabad, intending to depart by the mail train, which was then due. While on the platform and before taking his seat, he behaved in such a strange manner as to arouse the suspicions of a railway police constable, who questioned him as to the contents of the box. Prasad upon this became somewhat perplexed and stated that he was ignorant as to the contents of the box. This confirmed the suspicions of the policeman, who himself examined the box and found the sum mentioned. He was conducted to his master's house when the money and the box were found to be missing. Thereupon the accused was handed over to the police, and his Worship, finding him guilty of the theft, and the prisoner admitting it, was sentenced to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 7.

10 p.m.	81·6

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	85·4

DEALING with Lord R. Churchill's outburst last week, the *World* says:—"As there are gutter journalists, so there are gutter politicians, and some of Lord Randolph's utterances were too gutterly gutteral. One metaphor in particular might have come from a monthly nurse who had been reading M. Zola:—"Thou hast the most unsavoury similes, and art indeed the most comparative, rascalliest, sweet young Tory Democrat."

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ON Monday evening a goodly number of the supporters and well-wishers of the Indo-British Institution assembled in the spacious hall of the school to witness the distribution of prizes to the scholars. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided, and he was assisted by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mr. W. E. Hart, the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. F. W. Stevens and Mr. Starling. The hall was very tastefully decorated with plants of various kinds, and the appearance of the school children spoke well for the treatment they receive.

The proceedings were opened by the girls of the school singing "From the Wild Alpine Mountains," in a manner suggestive of careful training. The Rev. Mr. Gilder then read the report of the Institution for the past year.

The committee of the Indo-British Institution submitted a favourable report for the past year.

Mr. W. E. Hart, in proposing the adoption of the report, said that it contained two features, of which one was a matter for regret and the other one for congratulation. On the one hand, there was a considerable decrease in the voluntary subscriptions, while their income had increased to a great extent. The voluntary subcriptions had fallen off the reason that there had been for the last few years a tightness of money. The increase in their income, which was derived from fees paid by parents of students showed that the school was in an efficient state. This fact was amply borne out by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, as well as by the gentlemen who examined the school religious knowledge, who were both strong in their expressions of approval of the work done by the Master and Mistress and under them by the children. (Applause). There had been an increase in the number of scholars and that would never have been the case, unless the public were satisfied that the education given to the children was of the right sort, and he thought that the public should endeavour, by increased subscriptions, to give effect to the intentions of the founder of the institution. (Applause.)

The Bishop of Bombay, in seconding the proposition, said that they would observe that Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, had said that the Institution had abundant room for more pupils. They could, in fact, take in almost as many again as there were then, but the difficulty was the want of funds. Because they had a balance to the good that year it should not be concluded that they had nothing to spend the money on. As a matter of fact, they required a considerable amount to effect improvements in several portions of the building. He would call their attention to the fact that their benefactors came and went—one of the strongest supporters of the Institution was about severing his connection with India, and he hoped that they would have more support than they had hitherto had. (Applause.)

The proposition was carried with acclamation. The children then sang and then part song, and on the proposition of Mr. Starling, Mr. Slater was appointed auditor for the year. Mrs. Lyttelton then distributed the prizes.

On the conclusion of the prize distribution, Mr. Justice Birdwood addressed the assembly. He said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is, I believe, generally expected of the chairman at these annual meetings of the Indo-British Institution that he should bring the proceedings to a close by an address of a more or less formal character. I should be very sorry, indeed, to cause any possible disappointment to any friend of the Institution by departing from a practice which has the sanction of time and tradition. But I cannot help thinking that many of you will be not ungrateful to me if I follow the advice given me not very long ago with much earnestness that I should make my speech as short as possible! Perhaps I shall do well to follow the lines of the report which has just been adopted. It is very concise and business-like statement of the financial and educational condition of the school. And it is right that it should be so; for the public who contribute to the support of this school have the right to know how every rupee of their money is spent, and whether the school is well managed or not. Well on both these points we find sufficient information in the report. It gives full details of the expenditure of all moneys whether received from the public, or from the parents of children, or from the Government. The details appear in the appended accounts, which further disclose the fact that the school is managed with every regard to economy. The total cost of maintaining the Institution is a little over Rs. 16,000 a year. As there are 105 boarders and only about eight day-scholars, a very simple calculation, which could be performed by some of the youngest children here, will show that the cost per head of clothing, feeding, and educating each boy or girl at this school does not exceed Rs. 13 a month. Now I well remember hearing from our late treasurer, Mr. Shepherd, at the last meeting held in the old school house at Sonapore, that the cost at that time did not exceed Rs. 16 a month for each boy or girl. So that in the course of four years, the committee, aided by the long experience of their secretary, Mr. Gilder, and by the efforts of their treasurer, Mr. Chitty, who has an inherited talent for the control of accounts, have been able to reduce the cost per head by Rs. 3 a month. And they have done this without stinting the children in any way in the supply of the necessaries of life. The Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, after making a very careful inspection of the school, is able to say that the boys looked healthy and well; and of this we have been able to judge for ourselves this evening. I never saw the boys and girls looking better and happier than they do now. As for the girls, Mr. Lochee says that some of them were timid and shy. But that when it came to the answering of examination questions, they all showed a remarkable eagerness in answering all at once. Now these facts speak volumes for the good management of the schools, and they ought to be widely known. I am not here to press the claims of the Indo-British Institution on the attention of this assembly. We should not be here if we did not realize the claim that the Institution has on all Christians in Bombay, and especially on members of the Church of England. But we wish it to be widely known that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the committee to provide a good education for the poor children of the Indo-British community and to do so with the utmost economy, they are still obliged for want of funds to turn away many poor children from their doors. What I venture to think is our main want is not a few subscribers of large sums. The treasurer by no means despises large subscriptions. But we want to throw the net wide and to induce a large number of friends, who can afford to give only Rs. 10 or 5 or 3 a year, to give what they can afford. If we lose one such subscriber, the loss is less felt than when we lose a subscriber who has always subscribed largely to our funds. There are, of course, special works for which special contributions are still urgently wanted. There are, for instance, those structural changes in the building, the necessity for which was just referred to by the Bishop. It will cost Rs. 3,000 to carry these out; and the money must be got by special subscriptions. Now only this afternoon, I was very pleased at receiving a letter from a lady, who does not wish her name to be published, offering Rs. 100 to supply an obvious want. The children now sleep on the floor of their dormitories, on rugs. The cost of an iron cot is Rs. 7. This donation of Rs. 100 will therefore supply fourteen cots. If two more ladies will give Rs. 100 each we shall have a cot for each girl. If five gentlemen will give Rs. 100 each we shall have cots for all the boy too. It will be much better and more wholesome for the boys and girls to sleep on cots than on the floor. Now if we turn to the educational condition of the school, it is most gratifying to find so competent a critic as Mr. Giles telling us that in the boys' school the English reading and recitations were excellent in two of the standards—that the boys had learnt the History of England fairly well, and that there were evident signs of very careful teaching. In the girls' school the reading was excellent in one standard, the history unusually good in another. We have ourselves been able to judge how well they have been taught music. But what is more, Mr. Giles is able to say that the manners of the girls were nice. I attach much importance to this; for bad manners are often the signs of uncultured mind, if not of something worse—a selfish and ignoble spirit. For is it not true, as the Laureate has sung—that

> "Manners are not idle, but the fruit
> Of loyal nature and of noble mind."

But after all, what pleases me most in the report is the reference to the sports and athletic exercises of the children. (Applause.) It is most gratifying to learn that the boys have wonone-half of the cricket matches they have played with other schools—and that there is a Gymnasium now both for boys and girls. The Gymnasium is, I believe, due to the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Justice Scott, whom we all miss here this evening. We could well have wished that the state of his health had permitted him to be present to encourage us with his cheery presence and with wholesome advice. I am not going to offer any advice myself, but I should wish to say how entirely I agree with Mr. Scott as to the educational value of physical exercise. I take it to be the duty of every boy and girl in this school, to work as hard and as eagerly in the playground or the cricket field or the gymnasium as in the class room. Girls and boys, I do not know what the future of any one of you will be; but whatever that may be, you will, each one of you, best fit yourself for it by making the best possible use of your present opportunities for improving your minds and bodies. (Cheers.)

The Hon Sir. R. West said that he had to ask them to return thanks to Mr. Justice Birdwood for presiding there that evening. He would also beg them to thank the kind lady who had just distributed the prizes to the boys and girls. (Applause.) He had no doubt that she would look back to this occasion, when she had helped the struggling boys and girls of a school with pleasure. (Applause.) He thought that the boys and girls would always feel a kind of imaginative association between her and themselves. Continuing, he said that he could conceive of no one so proper as a chairman for an Institution of this kind as Mr. Justice Birdwood. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Justice Birdwood returned thanks in a few words, and the proceedings terminated.

THE INDIAN FACTORY BILL.

THE protest which the Calcutta Trades Association have presented to the Bengal Government against this Bill is as follows:—

The Committee learn, from the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill, that the Government of India, having considered certain reports from the local Governments, and the proceedings of the Commission appointed in 1884 to consider the working of Factories in Bombay, are of opinion that the existing law should be amended.

The Commitee respectfully submit that some information as to the necessity of the proposed legislation should have been afforded; at present, no facts have been stated which would guide the Association in forming an opinion, no extracts from the report of the Commission are given, no summary of their statements, and the Committee are at a loss to know (1) How far the Act of 1881 has been found insufficient for the purpose of which it was introduced? (2) Whether its working has been attended with inconvenience or hardship to persons employed in factories? (3) Upon what data the Government deem it necessary to make so sweeping an alteration as that now contemplated under the interpretation clause by which the minimum number of workers constituting a "Factory" is reduced from 100 to 20? And (4) What are the reasons for increasing by two years the limit of age for the employment of children?

The Committee still hold the opinion which the Association held when the original Bill to regulate labour in factories was introduced in 1878 that legislation in this direction is not called for by the circumstances connected with labour in Indian Mills and Workshops. There is nothing within the knowledge of the Association to justify an Act of this description on this side of India, and the Committee strongly deprecate any further action on the part of the Legislature which might tend to injure and depress the manufacturing industries of the country.

Taking the proposed amendments in the order in which they stand, the first, it is noticed, proposes to bring within the scope of the Act any factory in which not fewer than 20 persons are employed. The present minimum limit of labour, *viz.*, 100 persons, was presumably fixed after due consideration, but it is now proposed, without the assigning of a single reason in justification of the change to reduce the limit to an extent which will bring almost every workshop in the country under the irritating provisions of an Act, the necessity of which has never been demonstrated so far as Bengal is concerned.

The next amendment proposes to "raise from seven to nine years the age below which a child may not be employed in a factory." The Committee submit that this amendment serves in a great measure to emphasise the objectionable character of the proposed Act. Even the present limit of age seven years is, they consider somewhat high, but to increase it to nine years will be to inflict, as already stated by the Association, "a positive injury on the very class of workers in whose interest the Bill is presumed to be necessary." When it is borne in mind that the work on which children are employed is of the lightest description, that they are never hard worked, that they are "as a rule brought to the factories and workshops by their parents, who being Hindus are not likely to overtax their capabilities," that it is a matter of importance that the children should learn a trade as early in life as possible, it seems to the Committee a work of supererogation that the Legislature should impose restrictions which must prove injurious to the interests of this class of workers and of their employers. The proposed amendment is for these reasons, in the opinion of the Committee, quite uncalled for, and they trust it will not be proceeded with.

The Bill, as it stands, does not provide for the employment of children below the age of nine years, and by this omission relegates them to a life of idleness, thereby reducing the wage the family are considered capable of earning with ease and without any hardship. In a country like India, where poverty is so conspicious, it seems to the Committee the prime duty of Government to foster by all means in its power the material prosperity of each individual, and to give the utmost freedom of working to all classes. It is impossible to conceive on this side of India of amy abuse of this freedom of action, and if such, abuse is likely to arise and must be provided for, it seems to the Committee that in the present state of India it is more a matter for the common law than for special factory legislation.

With regard to women employed in factories, so far as the Association has been able to gather information, they do not appear to be in any way overworked, and would be the first to feel the effect of any legislation curtailing their power of contributing to the general earnings of the family. Further, it is not easy to understand why women working in factories stand in need of any greater protection than their sisters who work in the fields, or in carrying burdens or other occupations.

It is observed that much stress seems to be laid upon an allowance of holidays, in respect of which the Committee consider a great deal of hardship may arise, as a holiday acceptable to one section of factory hands may be utterly distasteful to another section.

One of the most objectionable features in the proposed law is the importance given to Inspectors, and the irritating interference which they will have the power of exercising. The Committee cannot agree with the proposition which compels an employer to give to the Inspector a list of holidays monthly and to ask the sanction of the Inspector to a change of days which the emergency of work may necessitate. This seems to the Committee an unnecessary interference with the rights of the employer and the employed.

The Bill, it is noticed, does not define, beyond a Register of children, the Returns and Statistics that will be required from each factory. The Committee would urge that if any Returns are necessary at all, they should be of the simplest kind, and furnished at long intervals. The elaborate compilation of such information by Goverment does not commend itself to the Committee as being of any practical use.

Regarding the Bill as a whole, the Committee of the Association consider it is both unnecessary and objectionable, and they trust that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will recommend that it be withdrawn.

IT is stated that two or three precedents have been found, bearing out Mr. Courtney's ruling on Mr. Labouchere's case. These decisions confirm the idea that it is not in order to fasten on a member of either House a direct charge of falsehood.

IT is said that in consequenee of the opposition which has been shown to the measure in certain quarters, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's Bill to remove the disabilities of Roman Catholics as to the office of Lord Chancellor in Great Britain and Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland, will not be pressed this session. One of the names on the back of this Bill was Mr. Gladstone's.

M. MAX O'RELL has written in a New York paper an excellent article on British drama. M. O'Rell sees that of late years acting and plays have both improved in that country. Sixteen years ago, he says, when he went to a London theatre he generally saw either an old friend of the Boulevards so hacked and hashed as to make him miserable, or a wretched home-made article that at once explained the popularity of French adaptations. Now, however, he thinks we have several play-wrights of some distinction.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation in Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and Perfumers for Rowland's articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE usual general meeting of the above Society was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, the Vice-President, presided. The following paper, by Rev. A. F. Painter, of Cottayam, was read:—

The Hill Arians live along the slopes of the Western Ghats in the Native State of Travancore, between Quilon in the south and the Travancore-Cochin boundary line in the north. They differ considerably from the ordinary hill tribes of India, and I consider them as Dravidian, rather than Kolarian. In colour many of them are remarkably fair. The men average 5ft. 6in. in height. Their features are, as a rule, well formed. The lips are thin and the nose frequently aquiline. They wear the Kudumi in front after the usual Malayalam fashion. Their villages are situated at a height between 2,000 and 500 feet above sea level. The houses are generally built of split bamboo and mud with grass thatching, but wooden houses such as those used by the inhabitants of the plains are not uncommon. They cultivate the surrounding lands with rice and vegetables. Their religion and social customs differ considerably from other Malayalam speaking-people, more markedly so, in places where they have not come under the power of those living in the plains. Thus in Malabar the law of Marumakatayam, or inheritance through the sister's children, prevails except in the case of Namboory Brahmins. Even the Musnud or Thrown is inherited in this way. But among the Arians, except where they have been brought under the power of the Hindus, Makatayam (or inheritance through the father's children) prevails. Even where the law of Marumakatayam has been forced upon them, they evade the consequences by marrying cousins, so that the property remains in the family. They are divided into illams or clans. Members of the same illam may not intermarry. Men of a superior illam may marry a woman of an inferior illam, but the reverse may not be done. The Chief Illams are the Pootani and Munda. Inferior to these are the Walla, &c. But lowest of all are the Illakar, known as the "Three Thousand." There is a tradition that these were in former years disgraced in some way and were hence ashamed to speak of their former name, but when asked, "What is your illam?" would reply, "We belong to the Three Thousand." There appears to be no difficulty about eating together, but only about intermarriage. Women occupy a much better position among the Arians than among the Hindus. They are regarded as equal, move about unrestrictedly, and eat with their husbands, especially at feasts. The fact that a woman eats out of a man's plantain leaf is a sign that she is his wife.

Marriage.—The marriage tie is considered sacred and seldom broken. Polygamy is almost unknown. During the seven years that I have lived and travelled among them, I have only met with one case. The man had married two sisters and was considered to have disgraced himself and was shut out from feasts, &c. Adultery is considered a great crime. Infant marriage is unknown among them, but a curious ceremony prevails, copied, I believe, from the customs of Nairs and Chogans though differing in several particulars. As soon as a woman attains maturity, relatives and friends are summoned to a feast. The Pooshari having fixed the propitious hour, the girl is brought in and made to stand on a plank of jackwood (a tree considered sacred by the Arians) the *father's sister* then ties the *tali* or thread round the neck, the feast is then partaken of and the ceremony is considered complete. The low country custom, from which the above appears to have been copied, obtain among Nairs, Chogans, and other Malayali castes lower than Brahmins. The Marumakayam law being in force with regard to them, they are not allowed a binding marriage. The women with whom they live may, at any time, leave them and cohabit with another man. Indeed, she may, without any offance against the law, cohabit with several men at once. In parts, only one woman is kept by three or four br

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

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THE new Improved Celestinas with 2 Rolls of Music and case complete, Rs. 80, also extra music on hand. STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh stock of Pears' Glycerine Soap, reduced Price, annas twelve per Packet. Also Atkinson's Scent, at Re. 1-2 Per Bottle.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for 2 months, from early in May, NEPEAN HOUSE, Malabar Hill. Apply PRYCE WEEDON, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

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WANTED, a competent SALESMAN, with some knowledge of Continental Piece-goods and with influence among dealers. Salary according to experience. Apply "X.Y.Z.," care of this office.

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MRS. CREAGH, DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE and LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE, will be glad to accept any Orders for the above. Up-country no objection. Address—FEMALE WORKS 1OPS. Grant Road.

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A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 9 p.m. on SATURDAY, 12th April 1890, should be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, until further notic .

G. W. EDGERLEY.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Malabar Point, Bombay, 7th April 1890.

ON the occasion of the arrival of LORD HARRIS, on THURSDAY EVENING, Tickets, which can be obtained on application to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY, are required for admission to the Shamiana.

J. MONTEATH.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1889-90, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangher Hall of the University of Bombay, on Wednesday, the 9th April 1890 (to-day), at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"SANSKRIT AND THE PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

LECTURER—Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar.

The Lectures are open to the public.

By order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomica appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

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Complete and easy reference,
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Cloth Limp Cover.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

THE English Markets having remained close for the Easter holidays yesterday, the only telegraphic commercial advices to hand to-day are from America. The New York message, however, reports no change in that market, the spot price being still quoted at Saturday's rate of 11 7-16 cents, and July Futures at 11·54. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 7,000 bales, and the comparison between this season's figures and those of the two preceding years is now as follows :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts	7,000	7,000	5,000
Two days' do.	14,000	15,000	10,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889.....	5,585,000	5,255,000	5,141,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec	Rs. 7,72,108
" " Branches.....	Dec	" 13,57,084
Other Deposits	Dec	" 6,55,384
Government Securities.....	Inc.	" 1,29,305
Loans.....	Dec	" 2,64,672
Bills Discounted	Dec	" 8,88,432
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 9,660
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec	" 14,89,382

The amelioration in the financial position which might well be looked for in view of the liberal provision which has been made in the way of shipments of Bullion and Telegraphic Council Transfers to meet the monetary strain, has not yet begun to be felt, and though the reduction of the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance to some 67 lakhs last Thursday afternoon is no indication of greater pressure arising from trade requirements, the decrease of over 14⅞ lakhs having been done entirely to Government withdrawals, there is, however, no appearance of ease in the market generally, and had it not been for contraction of business during the holidays, the Banks Return would have probably been worse than it is. The figures given above show a sensible decrease in Private Deposits ; but on the other hand, Loans and Bills Discounted had fallen off, the latter materially, so that there was really a diminution in the trade demand represented by nearly 5 lakhs. Government Deposits at the head office and branches, however, had been reduced by 28¼ lakhs.

COTTON has been quiet in tone to-day, but we still call prices unaltered. Business has continued to be upon a small scale, about 1,000 bales altogether having changed hands, of which the principal lots were Julgaum, at Rs. 197 : Akola, at Rs. 202-4 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 191 ; the balance being made up of small lots of Mowra, at Rs. 223½ ; Jaffrabad, at Rs. 219 ; and Oojein, at Rs. 197 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a small extent only ; but the feeling in this market keeps steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have not been so much sought after as yesterday, and only a moderate business has transpired, in a quiet market, rates for all kinds, however, being quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	19,011	bales.
Wheat	43,359	cwts.
Linseed	36,015	"
Rapeseed.....	21,680	"
Gingelly	4,917	"
Poppyseed	9,648	"
Groundnuts	4,177	"
Castorseed	5,119	"

FREIGHTS reopened weak again to-day after the holidays, though with, perhaps, a little more demand for tonnage at the reduced rates. Although the market was nominally closed during the late holidays, a good deal was actually done in the way of fixtures, and the following fresh engagements have transpired :—Two steamers from Moulmein to this port were taken up at Rs. 16 for Timber, and Rs. 10 for Rice. A small steamer was fixed for May loading, to Ghent, at 23s. 9d. per ton. The "Roma" (s) for April loading was berthed for Hamburg, at 25s. per ton ; and the "Liscard" (s) for early loading this month, for Trieste and Venice, at Rs. 16½ ; the "Locheil" (s) also for Trieste and Venice, but for May loading, was berthed at Rs. 16 per ton. The "Werneth Hall" (s) for April loading to Liverpool, took a line of Wheat, Seeds, and Cotton, at 21s. per ton. To-day, the "Sapphire" (s) loading for Liverpool, filled up for immediate shipment, with Cotton at 20s. and wheat at 19s. per ton ; and the "St. Dunstan" (s) now ready for Liverpool, took Wheat at 20s. and 19s. 6d. per ton. Rates of Wheat and Seed Freight for April shipment to Antwerp and Dunkirk have been done at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Owing probably more than to any other cause to the continued scarcity of money, this market has been very firm all day, with hardening tendency in rates, and was closed at an advance of 1-22d. in Bills. Ready Telegraphic is said to have been placed at 1s. 5⅛d., and for early May was offered at 1s. 5d. A fair business has been done in ready Mercantile paper, and some three months' sight Credits were placed for the Mail at 1s. 5 9-32d., but the rate was not afterwards procurable. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 5 d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d. to ⅛.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·82	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market re-opened with a rather firm feeling, and in presence of a quotation of 99⅞ from Calcutta for Fours for cash 99⅝ to 11-16d. was named here, while at 100½ there were buyers for the settlement at the end of the month. The feeling afterwards became rather weaker however, and 99⅝ became the rate for money, and 100 3-16 for Account, at which we closed. For 4½ per cents 100 ¾ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—An improved feeling has been noticeable to-day in Cotton Mill Scrip on the reopening of the market, and we note an advance of Rs. 55 per share in New Great Eastern ; of Rs. 25 in Star of India ; of Rs. 22½ in Queen ; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay ; Dhun ; James Greaves ; and Jivraj Balloo ; of Rs. 7 in Anglo-Indian ; and of Rs. 5 in Coorla, at our quotations. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay share are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 905 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, April 8.—Barometer has fallen in North-eastern India and east of the Peninsula ; it has risen in North-western India, and west of the the Peninsula. The rise is rapid in the Punjab. Distribution is practically unchanged. Wind is little altered, except in North-western India, where it is northerly. Force is strong at the head of the Bay and in the north-west coast. Temperature has fallen in the Punjab and west of the Peninsula. The mean is above the normal, except in Burma, Bengal and Madras, the maxima exceed a hundred on the greater part of the inland and parts of the Peninsula, the central districts of India, and noth-west of India ; the highest is recorded in Western India. The highest recorded reading is 107 at Jhansi. Weather is generally fair, but showery in the west of the Peninsula and Chittagong and Thyetmyo.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Messages for Mauritius to catch next steamer must reach Aden by noon of 11th.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAMMICK—April 7, at Surat, the wife of Stephen Hammick, C.S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BURLTON—PARKER—March 31, at Hazaribagh, William Erle Ferdinand Burlton, Lieutenant, B S C, eldest son of Colonel H M Burlton, B S C, Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, to Minnie Edith, youngest daughter of W H Parker, Esq., Chief Engineer, P W D.

DEATHS.

CEARNS—April 2, at Unao, Oudh, John Alton Elwin Cearns, late of the Oudh Commission, aged 53 years.
ELLIOT—March 15, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Alice Fanny Maud, the beloved infant daughter of J J and A M Elliot, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.
GANTZER—April 3, at No 5, Papamow Road, Allahabad, David Alfonso, Deputy Examiner, P W D, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890.

THE almost coincident appearance of Mr. J. S. Wood's article in *Blackwood*, and of Mr. Gostling's in the *Calcutta Review*, on the question of exchange with India, invites attention to a subject upon which controversy shows no signs of coming to an end. Mr. Wood's paper, indeed, has been introduced by such an amazing *reclame* that if it disappoints the reader it is not so much the fault of the writer as of those who have told the public to expect such great things of him. Beginning as he does at the very beginning of things, Mr. Wood might as well have set forth the elements of the problem in a fashion somewhat accordant with common knowledge and experience. We do not know, for example, in what part of the world "the intrinsic par value of the rupee is 2s. 0¼d." If we did there would be a quick flight to that happy land. Nor do we know to what existing state of things to apply his observation that "the sovereign having been made a legal tender for ten rupees, the rupee coin is now taken as the par equivalent of two shillings." This is a bad beginning for the treatment of a subject which, if taken up at all, should be taken up with scientific accuracy. But the chief interest in both Mr. Wood's and Mr. Gostling's papers lies not in the premises, but in the conclusions that are drawn from them. They agree apparently in their remedy, and in the confidence with which they recommend it. A closing of the Indian mints to private holders of silver is to bring our troubles to an end. According to Mr. Wood this will give us a rupee worth not less than two shillings and a half-penny ; Mr. Gostling is content with a sixteen-penny rupee, though at this moment, without the aid of the currency doctors, we have one worth something well over one and five pence. They are equally opposed to bi-metallism. Mr. Wood regards it as an amiable imposture ; Mr. Gostling as something rather more reprehensible, inasmuch as it has been invented by the English landlords for the purpose of keeping up their rents, and as a device therefore with which the working classes would do well to have nothing to do. It is common to the case of both of them that the depreciation of silver has had as much to do with our exchange troubles as Tenterden Steeple has to do with the Goodwin Sands. The authors of all our woe are the exchange banks and the brokers, whom complacent Secretaries of State have allowed to work their wicked will upon our pockets for years past. Mr. Wood, who thinks that the way to sound conclusions on an intricate subject is to be reached by sensational and occasionally humorous writing, hints that these same banks and brokers have all this time been living upon the enormous plunder which the India Office has left at their disposal. They get thirty-three per cent., it seems, on the par value of the bills they buy from the guiltily negligent Secretary of State ! Yet the argument that the rate of Council Bills is determined by the broker is very nearly as sound as the argument would be, for example, that the degree of atmospheric pressure is determined by the barometer. It is scarcely worth while to meet it with a demonstration of the commercial conditions which really determine the rate of exchange between one country and another. That would be too elementary, and besides, you can never be sure how a writer on the currency will take a suggestion to turn to his "Mill."

It is fair to the Bombay writer to point out that we do not associate him with that particular portion of the argument. That is Mr. Wood's, and Mr. Wood is entitled to the copyright in it, the more so as it leads him to the quite original conclusion that these same bankers and brokers who manage to get possession of the Council Bills thereby take to themselves "nearly one-eighth of the entire revenue of British India !" What is common to both writers is that the proposal to remedy the mischief by no longer leaving the purchasers of the Secretary of State's bills a choice between buying bills for settling the balance of trade with India, and settling it in silver bullion bought at the rate of the day and sent out to the Indian mints to be coined. It is this free alternative between bills and bullion, the writers contend, which puts the Secretary of State and the finances of India at the mercy of men who according to Mr. Wood, pocket a handsome ten millions a year by the transaction. The influence that the condition of international trade—the more or less that has to be remitted or received—exerts upon exchange rates is left out of sight. So far as it is left out of sight the argument is partial and misleading. As to the remedy proposed, while Mr. Wood simply indicates at the end of his article what it is, leaving his plan to be elaborated in a later—we hope not a longer—chapter, Mr. Gostling unfolds it at once, almost in detail. Parliament is to be asked to pass a Bill which will enable the Secretary of State to increase his sales of Council Bills to £20,666,666 "at the exchange of 1s. 4d. or thereabouts," purchasing out of the additional proceeds £6,666,666 worth of silver bars—the figures stand, not for the Apocalyptic Beast, but for the ten crores per annum which Mr. Gostling not quite accurately calculates to be the number of rupees yearly coined on private account in the Indian Mint—shipping them to India, and paying for these Council Bills, as they fall due, the total amount of Rs. 31,000,000. This is the proposal as it stands. Mr. Gostling claims for it that it would automatically fix the rate of the rupee, his argument being that, no longer being free to send out bullion to be coined in the mints, the English remitters would be obliged to buy Council Bills as the only form of remittance, and that the Secretary of State could name his own rate. That is true so far as it goes ; but it ought to go a little further. Doubtless the Secretary of State, having been enabled by law to close the other avenue of remittance, could dictate the terms on which he would sell his bills. But the market, from which theoretical economists are so prone to withdraw their attention, would have to be thought of all the same, and the first result of the action contemplated—at all events by the writer who promises us two shillings and a half-penny rupee—would be a raising the price of Council Bills, to raise the price of Indian produce, and to raise it in such a way that the Indian producer would not be benefited, except perhaps in the capacity of a taxpayer. We apprehend that this would not be a very desirable result. Mr. Gostling looks far afield, and so misses the comparatively near economic mischief that would follow from his plan. He brings wheat into the argument, and says that "the rupee value of Indian wheat has ruled the price of this commodity all the world over, and thus, as the universal food of civilized man, has formed the basis of the value of the majority of manufactured articles and of the wages of the workman who produces them and lives by them." That the cost of food influences the rate of wages is true enough, but it is difficult to see how Indian wheat can be spoken of as a universal determinant in this matter. For every bushel of wheat grown in the United Kingdom two are imported ; but the Indian imports fluctuate largely, and are far behind those from the United States, which in the latest year of which we have any record contributed nearly sixty-five per cent. of the foreign shipments of wheat to England, India contributing less than eighteen per cent., a very narrow basis, indeed, upon which to determine the wages of the world.

The effect upon India itself of the proposed closing of the mints to private silver would have carefully to be considered. It is not by any means a new idea, though Mr. Wood and his editor announce it with a wild Eureka-shout, not a little amusing to those who have watched this controversy for any length of time. Four years since the Government of India, in order to ascertain what the effect of a closing of the mint to silver had been in the Dutch Indies, made inquiries in Batavia on the subject, with results which could scarcely be regarded as encouraging. We should look with serious misgivings upon any measure which might unduly curtail the outturn of the Indian mints. It has been a redeeming feature of the currency situation that has existed during the past twelve years, that while elsewhere there has been uncertainty and fluctuation in the prices of commodities in India, and in the rate of wages there has been steadiness on all hands. This happy state of things would be at once endangered if the mints were closed to private silver, and the number of rupees coined were to be made dependent upon the proportions in which the Secretary of State distributed his payments between Council Bills and bullion. If silver rose—and it is part of the contention of both writers that it would—the Secretary of State's disposition to send bullion here to be minted would diminish in inverse ratio with the rise, and there would be less guarantee for the full supply of currency requirements than is provided even now. Mr. Gostling, as we have said, is not quite accurate in saying that at present Government coin private silver bars to the extent of ten crores per annum. Last year the sum coined on private account in the mints of the three Presidency towns was under seven crores, and while it has never been as high as nine crores during the past decade, it once, in 1881-2, fell to less than two crores and a quarter. But there is one fact in the mint returns to which we wish to call particular attention. In the year 1877-8 the silver coined on private account suddenly rose from something under eight crores to Rx. 17,239,231. The explanation is that the famine in Madras and this Presidency had told on the people, that they were taking out their hoarded silver and jewellery, and were bringing it into the mints in order that they might avert ruin and starvation. If the mint is to be closed against private silver, what would be done in an emergency like that of 1877 ? And it is not in view of emergencies alone that the experiment seems of such doubtful expediency. Indian trade is year by year being more seriously inconvenienced by the stringency of the money market during the exporting season. Every crore that is added to the available supply relieves the pressure ; every crore that is taken from it increases it. We want more and not less silver to carry on the ordinary operations of trade, for there is evidence that the practice of hoarding is gradually becoming less prevalent, and that the money that is coined goes more largely into circulation every year. It is not at such a time as this that the amount of silver available for minting should be left at the discretion of the Secretary of State, the very authority who, if these two writers' account of the past doings of the India Office is to be accepted, can least be trusted with so responsible a function.

A DISPOSITION has been shown in some quarters to interpret what may be called the Northbrook section of the new Indian Councils Bill as supplying the deficiency of the original measure in regard to the elective principle. The section enacts that the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which nominations to the Council shall be made, and shall prescribe the manner in which they shall be carried into effect. Now it is obvious that it will depend upon two persons—the Viceroy and the Secretary of State—whether this clause be a reality or a dead letter. Its provisions are purely permissive, and there is no indication whatever as to the kind of regulations which are to be, or may be, made under it. There is nothing to prevent Lord Lansdowne proposing, for instance, that the Bombay and Poona Municipalities shall each elect a couple of additional Members of Council. On the other hand there is nothing to prevent Lord Cross saying that this would be a dangerous application of the elective principle. With Lord Salisbury's strong views on that point, in fact, that is what we should quite expect Lord Cross would say. To adopt a not too novel observation, the bearings of the proviso lie in the application of it. For anything that is expressly enacted it would be quite competent to the Viceroy to provide himself and the provincial Governor with a patronage teetotum with which to choose members of the Legislative Council. There is, indeed, the quaint precedent of the Town Council of Bergen who left the choice of their Burgomaster to a flea, this intelligent little electoral body being let loose upon a table, around which the councillors sat in solemn expectation, waiting for her to roost in the beard of the one whom he thought the fittest. Lord Northbrook's section can scarcely have contemplated that method of choosing the best men, but it is not excluded by the express terms of the Bill, and is as much provided for as the elective principle or any other principle of election.

THE *Nevoe Vremya's* protestations against the Bombay Police must not be taken too seriously. The "expedition for Abyssinia" which was detained in Bombay some weeks since was not anything like as formidable an affair as Atchinoff's religious mission to Sagallo, upon which the French Commandant at Tajourah so incontinently fired. Much less is known about the members of the expedition in Bombay than appear to be known in Moscow, and the men in question gave such varying accounts of themselves, and of their object and destination, that it is not at all certain that they had any expeditionary purposes whatever. The attempt of the Moscow paper to make a political grievance out of their detention here is the more unreasonable as they carried no credentials of any kind from Russian authorities. They had rendered themselves liable to prosecution for concealing arms amongst their baggage, and were desired not to leave Bombay until the orders of Government had been obtained. These were to the effect that their movements would not be interfered with, and they were to be subjected to no further detention by the police. Though they had to wait some time to find a steamer to suit them, the wide world was open to them, and if they had cared to follow Atchinoff's example, the Bombay police would not have interfered with them.

CAPTAIN L. W. BODE, District Staff Officer, Bombay, accompanied by Second Guide Sayenna Abu, attached to the District Staff Office, proceed to Souda to-day for the purposes of inspecting a new site proposed to be selected for encamping purposes.

SURGEON C. A. WEBB, M.S., is directed to proceed from Deolalee to Mount Abu, for duty at the Station Hospital there.

His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra yesterday visited His Excellency the Governor at Malabar Point.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will this morning pay a return visit to H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra. The 1st-4th Regiment Bombay Rifles will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band, under the command of a native officer and parade at Aden Hall, Breach Candy, at 7-15 a.m., to receive His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency will be received with a general salute on arrival and departure, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on each occasion.

AN American inventor is endeavouring to interest capital in his electrical magic-lantern for casting or reflecting advertisements on the dark clouds that often hang low over a city. The inventor claims to have secured contracts from several well-known firms for displaying their cards in this manner. If the idea is fully developed, we may expect to see some very startling and grotesque effects.

THE Queen is to stand godmother to the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Portland, who is to be called Victoria Dorothy. Dorothy is an old Bentinck name. The Duchess is going on well now, but for one or two days there was some anxiety about her.

THE increasing deafness of the Princess of Wales is said to be becoming something of a trouble to the Royal household. The other night when the Prince and Princess were at "A Pair of Spectacles" at the Garrick, says a home paper, the Prince had to speak so loudly that his voice and the words he used were audible all over the house.

SIGNOR SUCCI has commenced that incredible folly on which he is resolved—a fast of forty days. It is the longest fast he has yet undertaken, and should he succeed, what can it prove that people do not already know?

MR GRAN, of the firm of Abbey, Gran, and Schoffe' pronounces Mdme. Patti's and Signor Tamagnos season to have been the most successful on record! The receipts for the performance at Chicago, where they opened the Auditorium, amounted to £46,600, while in the city of Mexico the advance sales yielded £30,000. The total receipts were £140,000. The company travelled 10,000 miles during the tour. A New York telegram says :—"The sale of tickets for the Patti season at the Metropolitan Opera House is simply enormous. £16,500 had been taken up to Friday.

THE automatic photograph machine appears to be quite successful. The person who wishes to be photographed takes up a position on a stand, with his back adjusted against a post three feet from the apparatus, and with his face shown in a mirror. He drops a penny in a slot, and in five seconds a bell rings and tells him the impression has been secured. In forty additional seconds the portrait, fixed on a small plate of tin, is delivered through an aperture upon a small shelf. The customer may procure a frame for his portrait by dropping another half-penny into another slot.

ON March 13 Mr. Boulton moved a resolution in the Dominion Senate to the effect that Canada should be represented in the Imperial Parliament, by giving to the Dominion and Provincial Governments the nomination of such representatives, and that the representative of the Dominion should hold a seat in the Imperial Cabinet. He contended that the tie which bound Canada to England must be strengthened. The attractions of the United States were a constant menace to the existence of the Dominion. He believed that many people in England would like to see Canada annexed to the States in order to give greater security to their investments on this side of the Atlantic. Senator Scott held that a commercial union with the United States would be preferable to imperial federation. Mr. Abbott, leader of the Government in the Senate, showed the difficulty of defining any practical principle upon which federation could be carried out, and pointed out that the British Constitution would have to be amended to admit Canadian representatives to a seat in the Imperial Parliament. Ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

A CORRESPONDENT in an Edinburgh paper relates that not long ago, in one of the Scotch police-courts, a sweep, who was about to give evidence, on being asked his name, replied, "Dr. Thomas Macleod." "Doctor of what ?" inquired the Sheriff, in amazement. "I cinna ken ; but I'm what they ca' an LL D." "Well," asked the Judge, "and how did you acquire the distinction ?" "Weel, sir, it was like this. A Yankee chiel that was agent for yin o' the colleges in his ain country, cam' tae bide hereaboots wi' his family for the summer. I soopit his three lums twice, but deil a bawbee could I get oot o' him. Ae day I yokit, sair, at the cratur for the siller, an,' says he, 'Weel, Tammas, I'll mak' an LL. D. o' ye, and that'll pit us even.' I just took him at his offer, as there seemed tae be naethin' else for't. I've gotten me diplommy framed at home, and I can tell ye, sir, a bonnie pictur' it mak's."

THE *World* says :—The last dance at Marlborough House was a new departure in limitation of numbers and the relegation of chaperons to rooms other than the ball-room. This might clearly be imitated in other houses, where the young and merry are forced out of the ball-room by the selfishness of the elders, who occupy all the seats, and crowd up with many a "wall-flower" the often limited space

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE VICTOR IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, APRIL 8.

Prince Albert Victor was received here yesterday by Sir Evelyn Baring, Generals Dormer, Grenfell, and Baker and Zeky Pasha, who with numerous other officials and notables had assembled at the station.

During the day his Royal Highness exchanged visits with the Khedive.

A PORTUGUESE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

LISBON, APRIL 8.

Senhor Arroya, Minister of Marine, has been appointed First Minister of Education in Portugal.

THE CREWE PARRICIDE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The elder youth Davies was executed to-day for the murder of his father at Crewe.

The younger, who is believed to have taken the greater share in the actual murder, is sentenced to penal servitude for life.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Prophetstown, Illinois, has been wrecked by a cyclone, great loss of life, it is feared, being the result.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE EMIN EXPEDITION.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 6.

The Germans are hastening the despatch of Emin's expedition in view of his being the first in the Albert Nyanza Lake District.

MR. STANLEY.

CAIRO, APRIL 7.

Mr. Stanley has started for Brussels.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

MADRID, APRIL 7.

The Industrial Conference opened here to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 28th March, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. yesterday.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE ENQUIRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 8.

Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector in Sind, has been selected by the Sind branch of the European Civil Service Association, to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Services.

THE GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

Monsieur Novet, Governor of French India, does not leave Pondicherry for France for the hot season, as announced, as several important matters will have to be decided during the next few months.

THE MOORE-NORTON CASE.

Mr. Norton is preparing to appeal against the judgment in the Moore-Norton case.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, APRIL 8.

Mail steamer Pekin, from China, arrived.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards the fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, and if funds allow that a scholarship or scholarships should be endowed to commemorate the name of Lady Reay.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund account, or to any of the following ladies up to the 10th instant, when the list will be closed :—

Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, President of the Committee.
Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. S. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama
Mrs. Grattan Geary
} Hon. Secretaries.

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged...	9,701
Mrs. Morarjee Goculdas	50
Mrs. Dhurumsey M. Goculdas	25
Mrs. Lilladhar Jairam Narronjee	20
Mrs. M. S. Mehta	20
Mrs. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Vakil	11
Mrs. Mehrjeebhai R. Setna	5
Mrs. Shamrao Laud	25
Mrs. Rajaram Govindram	10
Mrs. Cursondass Chubildass	5
Mrs. J. S. Sarjgire	10
Mrs. Lukhmidass Khimjee	25
Mrs. G. M. Sathe	10
Mrs. Fakirjee Muncherjee Patel	2
Dowager Lady Jamsetjee	50
Mrs. Tribhowundass Vurjeevundass	25
Mrs. Hurkisondass Narotumdas	25
Mrs. Bhugwandass Narotumdass	25
Mrs. Dinsha Jamsetjee Parukh	25
Mrs. Vundrawundass Purshotumdass	25
Mrs. Nusserwanjee Mody	10
Mrs. Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	10
Mrs. Curimbhoy Ebrahim	25
Mrs. Chubildass Lulloobhoy	10
Mrs. Drewett	25
Mrs. Sulliman Abdool Wahid	20
Mrs. Chutoorbhooj Morarji	10
Mrs. Kursondass Chutoorbhooj	5
Mrs. G. K. Tipnis	5
Mrs. Tricumdass Purshotum	5
Mrs. B. G. Moosally	3
Mrs. Vishnoo Janardhun	3
Mrs. Premjee Dyal	10
Mrs. Balkrishna Waman	5
Mrs. Sonabai Ardashir Bolton	15
Mrs. and Miss A. F. Moos	20
Mrs. Bapuji Sorabji Patel	5
Mrs. Rustomjee B. Chinoy	5
Mrs. Jehangeer Neemuch	5
Mrs. Maneckjee Mistry	5
Mrs. Dorabjee F. Kama	5
Mrs. Darasha Printer	5
Mrs. Munchersa Jeweller	5
Miss B. B. Chinoi	5
Mrs. Arnaud Painter	5
Mrs. Anandrao N. Dabholkar	5
Mrs. G. R. Kirloskar	3
Mrs. V. G. Bhandarkar	2
Mrs. S. J. Sanjgiri	2
Mrs. V. A. Modak	10
Mrs. Ranchorelal K. Desai	5
Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai	15
Mrs. Gerson da Cunha	10
D. F. (through Miss da Cunha)	5
Mrs. M. C. Marzban	25
Comabai Sahib Bavalkar of Agaria	30
Mrs. C. Chambers	20
Mrs. Nehalchund Girdharilall	5
Mrs. Swaychund Soorchund	5
Mrs. John Adams	10
Mrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee	5
Mrs. Bharmul Bojraj	10
Mrs. D. E. Khambatta	3
Miss Wodehouse	25
H. H. Ahilyabai, Rani Saheb of Kolhapore	200
H. H. Sakwabai, Rani Saheb of Kolhapore	150
H. H. Anandibai, Rani Saheb of Kolhapore	50
Radhabai Saheb Ghatge of Kagal	50
Mrs. John Griffiths	20
Total	Rs. 10,770

Until the 10th instant, subscribers to the Ladies' Memorial to Lady Reay will find copies of the address for signature at the Fort, Malabar Hill, and Byculla establishments of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

OPENING OF THE BOMANJEE EDULJEE ALLBLESS HOSPITAL.

THE Bomanjee Eduljee Allbless Obstetric Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid over a year ago by H. E. the Governor, was formally opened by his Excellency last evening. The hospital, as is now well known, is the gift of the heirs of the late Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Allbless, and serves as a monument to the many deeds of charity by that gentleman during his lifetime. The building, which is mediæval in design, has been planned by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. One of the wards is named after H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, one after Lady Reay, and one each after Motibai and Mithibai, the mother and widow of the late Mr. Allbless. On a marble tablet is engraved the inscription :—"This Obstetric Hospital, built from a fund set apart by the late Bomanjee Eduljee Allbless, whose name it bears, was formally opened by his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Governor of Bombay, on the 24th day of the 7th month Shahanshahi, 8th month Kadmi, in the year 1259 of the era of Yezdezerd, corresponding with the 8th day of April, 1890, in the year of Christ. The building was designed by and erected under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, F.R.I., B.A., Assoc. M. Inst., C. E., Executive Engineer, at the Presidency." Amongst those present were :—Admiral Sir E. Fremantle ; Surgeon-General Pinkerton ; the Hon. Mr. Moore, C.S. ; Sir Raymond West, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E. ; the Persian Consul General ; Surgeon-Major W. Boyd ; Dr. Pechey Phipson, Miss (Dr.) Annie Walke, Mr. Kittredge, Messrs. Manockjee, Dhunjeebhoy and Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, K. M. Heeramanek, K. N. Kabraji, Drs. Badhurji, J. C. Lisboa, Da Cunha, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Atmaram Pandurang, Edaljee Nusserwanjee, Jehangir C. Jamsetjee, R. N. Khory, and P. M. Nicholson; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee N. Sirvai, J. C. Cama ; Dustoor Dr. Jamasjee Minocherjee, Messrs. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Jeevanjee J. Mody, S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., and several others.

On his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay arriving they were conducted to a dais on the grounds. Having taken their seats,

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Allbless read the following address:—

To his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, G. C. I. E., LL.D., Governor and President in Council of the Presidency of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,—As trustees of the Charitable Fund left by our late brother, Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Allbless, we again venture to address your Excellency. We last had the honour of doing so when, the fund having been set apart according to your suggestion, for establishing an Obstetric Hospital, your Excellency was graciously present here and laid the foundation-stone of this building. On that occasion, in addressing your lordship, we took the liberty of referring to the manner in which the happy idea of founding this Obstetric Hospital had originated, and the various concessions generously made by your Excellency's Government, under which this work was successfully inaugurated. On the 25th of February 1889 the foundation of this hospital was laid, and within the short period of 13 months, which has since elapsed, this handsome building, with its equally handsome adjunct, the lady-doctors' quarters, have been begun and completed, and are now added to the group of other beautiful and architectural buildings which surround them. May we ask your Excellency to allow us this opportunity of acknowledging the work and skill which Khan Bahadur Mucherjee Cowasjee Murzban has bestowed on the buildings, rendering them not less ornamental than apt for the purposes for which they were constructed. Our pleasure in seeing the buildings completed is intensified by the fact that the work should have been fortunately expedited so as to be finished in time to permit of their being opened by your Excellency. Your Excellency's departure, which unfortunately is so near at hand, will be a cause of regret to all in Western India, and with the regret there will be universal gratitude to your Excellency for the many good works which you have undertaken and completed during the last five years. In accordance with the permission so graciously accorded by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and H. E. Lady Reay, one of the wards in this hospital is to be called after Her Royal Highness's name, and another is to be called Lady Reay's ward. We again take the liberty of expressing the admiration universally felt for the active and sincere interest taken in all charitable works by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and for the energy which Her Excellency Lady Reay has devoted to, and the time and trouble expended by her in, the cause of female medical education and alleviating suffering amongst the women of India. The naming of the two wards after Her Royal Highness and Her Excellency was by their permission a great gratification to us, and we trust a humble memorial of the good work which they have done during their stay in this country. Another of the wards is, by the gracious permission of your Excellency's Government, to be called the Motibai ward, after our late mother; and a fourth, the Mithibai ward, after our late brother Bomanjee's deceased widow. We cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to your lordship's Government for so kindly permitting a separate ward to be set aside in this hospital for the special use and benefit of Parsee females, and for allowing a separate mortuary to be erected for the bodies of the deceased of their community. We also beg to mention with much satisfaction that some of the furniture, including bedsteads, have already been supplied, and that the rest will also be completed, as we have been given to understand, in a short time. It only remains now to equip the hospital with appliances, to which subject Dr. Pechey Phipson alluded on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the hospital. The cost of providing these, Dr. Phipson said, would be about Rs. 6,000, and we trust that Government will ere long be able to grant this sum, which we believe is much needed for ensuring the efficiency of the hospital. We beg to be allowed to thank Dr. Pechey Phipson for having assisted us so ably in furthering the scheme of this hospital, and it is no small satisfaction for us to know that the institution will be placed under her direct control and supervision. Having thus far trespassed on your Excellency's time we now beg to say that we are under a deep obligation to your Excellency for doing all that has been done in connection with the establishment of this hospital, which to us and to all will be one out of the many striking and lasting instances of your Excellency's solicitude for the sick and suffering of this country. Your Excellency and Lady Reay, ever since setting foot in this country, have with an untiring zeal and earnestness assisted suffering humanity and made the general welfare of the people of this country your first object, some evidences of which are to be found in the many striking works of charity and benevolence raised in various parts of Bombay. We now respectfully beg your Excellency to graciously add one more to the list of these good deeds by formally opening this hospital. We have the honour to be, your Excellency's most respectful and obedient servants.

Their Excellencies, followed by the assembly, were conducted to the main entrance of the building. There H. E. the Governor was presented with a gold key, with which he opened the gates. Proceeding upstairs, the visitors assembled in Lady Reay's ward. All being seated,

His Excellency said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a new experience that between two speeches the audience should be taken to a new audience chamber, and I am not at all sure that it is a bad idea. I believe that if in Parliamentary assemblies, between two speeches—the opening speech and the reply—the audience could take a little exercise the discussion would gain by it, because the speaker could then have a few minutes for reflection, and the audience would be less wearied. Congratulating you all at finding yourselves in this very spacious and beautiful ward of the new Allbless Hospital, I suppose I am speaking in your name when I offer our very hearty thanks to the Allbless family. (Applause.) For this new contribution to medical relief, we were reminded the either day when we laid the foundation-stone of the late hospital, that the Allbless family had been the pioneers in the movement for the relief of lepers ; and in laying this foundation-stone we paid them a tribute which was their due, and which in their presence I am extremely happy to repeat, adding that His Royal Highness was delighted to hear of the good work done by the Allbless families in former days. My speech will consist of an enumeration of good deeds performed, and as it is the last occasion on which I shall appear within the walls of a hospital ; therefore any omission which I may make on this occasion, I cannot repair on a subsequent occasion, and I must accordingly take care not to make any omission (laughter). Now, there is one person here who may well be proud in entering this hospital. It is my friend, Mr. Kittredge. I hope that in Bombay or wherever advocates may arise to speak in favour of the movement for medical relief for women, that they will not forget it was Mr. Kittredge who took the initiative (loud applause). It is, I am afraid, very often the case that we forget to do homage and to render justice to those who initiate movements of this kind. Lady Reay, I may tell you, is extremely anxious—and I speak in her name as well as in my own, that no act of ingratitude should on this occasion be committed ; and therefore I wish to particularly remind you that it was Mr. Kittredge who was the first to call the attention of a public—which I know is always ready to answer any summons—to the relief of human suffering. In connection with his name there is also that of the very well known and respected Mr. S. S. Bengalee, who also will be glad to see the result of his efforts ; and besides the American and the Parsee communities, it is to me a great pleasure that the Mahomedan community also earned their share of the laurels, because the Jaffar Sulliman Dispensary was the first place where medical aid was given to women by women. (Applause.) But it was due to those gentlemen that female hospitals got a first footing. It was due to the ladies that they got a firm footing; and in the first place, in connection with this movement will always be associated it name of Dr. Pechey Phipson (loud applause), regarding whose very distinguished services it is needless for me say another word, because I am well aware that in Bombay her services have been placed at their true value, and what is more, that many of the patients who have come out of the hospital cured or relieved are the best living monuments. To her and the other ladies of the staff, not forgetting Miss Ellaby, who with her was the first to enter upon the great work, is due the fact that this movement has now attained such a firm footing, that I defy any supporters to say they will withdraw their aid from this hospital. Mentioning the aid that has been given, there is one little fact which I should refer to, namely that to-day the Allbless family have contributed a further donation of Rs. 500 to provide additional instruments for this hospital. (Applause.) I know the intention of this gift, as of a great many other gifts, is that Government should do its share towards this great work, and I see the Surgeon General, who always accompanies me on these pleasant visits—I am quite sure he has got the official document in his pocket — will indent for whatever Dr. Pechey Phipson may require in the way of instruments (laughter and applause). Now, there have been two very pleasant ceremonies during my tenure of office. One was the opening of the Porebunder Railway, of which I turned the first sod, and had the great pleasure also of opening ; while the other was the laying the foundation-stone of this building, which I now have the pleasure of opening. In both instances great credit is due to two great departments—the Public Works Department in one case, and the Railway Department in the other. The work done by the Railway Department was unprecedented in the way of rapidity, and I think you will agree that on the other hand what Mr. Murzban has done here beats all his records. (Loud applause.) I am all the happier in paying this tribute to Mr. Murzban, because I have been associated with him in many of these works during the time I have been in Bombay, and I must say that whenever Mr. Murzban promises to do a thing he always performs it, and this building has risen with the rapidity with which the neighbouring Fair arose, but I hope it will have a longer life than that undertaking. (Applause.) Before leaving the Public Works Department, which plays such an important part in connection with medical affairs, I am happy to be able to mention, as this is the last occasion upon which I shall mention facts of this official description that in another branch of this department we have now been able to given to this presidency all the railways I believe for the present it can require. It gives me great pleasure to state that the Rutlam-Godhra Railway, for which the Chamber of Commerce has so constantly applied, will in the very near future—I cannot give the exact date, and in consequence I do not believe that I come under the clause of the Official Secrets Act in disclosing this fact—be added to the other railways which contribute to the prosperity of this Presidency. (Loud applause.) Then, the Deesa-Palanpur line may, through the energetic initiative of His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, be looked upon as assured ; and with regard to the Ahmedabad Railway, that will soon be an accomplished fact. I am conscious that this is a little departure from our programme, but as I have said in the matter of building of these hospitals, we owe so much to the efficiency and energy of the gentlemen connected with the Public Works Department, that you will not consider it wholly irrelevant. When we consider what has been done in these few years, I think we have every reason to be satisfied. And with regard to buildings, I believe that even Dr. Pechey-Phipson is now prepared to say she is fully satisfied, and that I go away having earned her real vote of thanks. Until this hospital was here she was not satisfied, and I admit she had reason to be dissatisfied because this hospital, more than any other hospital, is, as we know, calculated to be one of the greatest blessings we can bestow on the female portion of this land ; and all those prejudices which we all respect will here in no way be sinned against. We have now this Obstetric Hospital, and we have obtained a residence for the resident doctor. We have of course the hospital which is due to Mr. Cama, and whenever we are here we mention his name with gratitude. We have also the nurses' quarters, and we have got, which is very important, the dispensary at a very respectable distance, and the sort of distance I should like all dispensaries to be from the hospitals so that this institution now can vie with any other of this kind which is likely to be constructed hereafter. There are many towns on the Continent which I shall visit, and where I shall ask, "Show me an institution like the Cama Hospital," and I know the reply will be, "Will you kindly show us and explain what the Cama Hospital is doing, because no such work is being done in our midst." So I think in every respect we may be grateful for the work we have been able to acomplish here. Lady Reay has taken, as you know, a special interest in the education of nurses. Thirty-eight of these nurses have now been trained; thirty remain to be trained ; and I hope very soon we shall establish a rival institution in another part of the town. I am quite sure that Dr. Pechey Phipson will not be sorry if the number of nurses is indefinitely increased, because, if there is one blessing more than another that we should if we can bestow at a more rapid rate, it is good nursing. We cannot have hospitals like this in Surat, Ahmedabad and Poona, but what we can do is to spread some of the great privileges enjoyed by the patients here. I look upon this part of the work as of the utmost importance and I know how well, how conscientiously, it is performed here, and what an increase of work it means both to the duty of the lady who presides over the institution, and to the matron and her assistants, without whose aid I am sure Dr. Pechey Phipson could not have accomplished what she has accomplished. This being the last occasion which Lady Reay and I will have the great pleasure of opening a hospital, I can only assure you that the fortunes of this very great institution will always be watched by us with great anxiety and interest. (Loud applause.)

Surgeon-General Pinkerton in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Reay for so kindly coming here today to open the Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless Obstetric Hospital. My Lord, we feel all the more indebted to your Excellency for performing this ceremony, knowing that your time is now so valuable, and I am sure we are all glad that the opening of this new hospital will be associated in our memories with your name. Ladies and gentlemen, I need not say much about the part and active interest Lord Reay has taken in the hospitals of this city, but will merely mention there are others there, at this moment, in course of erection for which this city is mainly indebted to Lord Reay's large heart and wide sympathy with human sufferings. These hospitals are St. Georges, which will soon replace the old European General Hospital, the Bhai Mootlibhai, intended for a similar purpose to that of the one just opened, and the Petit Hospital for Women and Children. Not only has Lord Reay, and I may say equally Lady Reay, done much to increase the number of hospitals in this city, but they have also done very much to secure good nursing in these and other hospitals in the mofussil. Good nursing is, as you all know, quite as important as good hospitals. A hospital, however well-built and equipped, can only be really perfect when its nursing staff is perfect. You are all aware how much Lady Reay has done to further one of the noblest schemes ever started in India. I mean the Lady Dufferin Fund, to afford medical aid to the women of this country. To Lady Reay's personal influence, great energy, and single-hearted devotion, in great measure is due the success of that scheme on this side of India. I feel sure the names of Lord and Lady Reay will long be remembered in this presidency for the many great and good things they have done in the past five years and among these will be their noble works on behalf of the sick. As long as gratitude is a part of human nature, so long will the sick, and especially sick women, call down blessings on Lord and Lady Reay. Their names will live in the hearts of India, and be honored in its homes where many a mother will whisper loving words of gratitude for the babe she might have lost but for the good work begun by Lady Dufferin and so nobly carried out in this Presidency by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Edith Pechey Phipson said :—

In seconding the Surgeon-General's vote of thanks to his Excellency, I cannot forget that this is the last occasion, at any rate, in this country, upon which I shall be thus privileged. And this thought would be one solely of regret did I allow myself to dwell upon the present, for there is surely nothing so sad in this world as the farewells and partings with which life is so full. But I prefer to look backward and take a thankful and retrospective view of a career which, although bounded by the narrow limits of five years, has been so honourably distinguished by a succession of good deeds. Ladies and gentlemen, Lord Reay all through his tenure of office has laboured under a great disability for which he was in no way responsible, and which he has to the highest possible degree succeeded in overcoming. He has had to govern a large presidency, greatly in need of development, political, social, and educational, with an extremely empty exchequer. Engineers, architects, agriculturists, and educationalists are all constantly urging the necessity of development in each of their separate departments, and I need not say that no one has been more alive to the importance of their representations than the Governor. But, however great his sympathy with these objects his hands have been tied in every direction by the want of funds. I am sure that in reading the other day in the Budget that Bombay would no longer be required to pay over to the Imperial Exchequer the extra 17½ lakhs which have lately been required of her, we must all have had but one feeling, and that was would that this had come sooner, and that Lord Reay had had 17½ lakhs per annum more to spend. It is easy enough ladies and gentlemen, to be a popular Governor when money is plentiful, and every one can get what he asks in reason. But what has struck me more than anything in connection with this is the extraordinary amount which Lord Reay has managed to accomplish upon the very limited means at his disposal. All through the past five years there has been a constant succession of public works of utility, new hospitals, laboratories, colleges, and educational institutions. By earnestness of purpose his Excellency has found the zeal of men of wealth to devote their money to noble purposes, and by rigid economy and an inimitable power of making the best of everything he has succeeded in accomplishing as much as many men would have done with almost double the sum at his disposal. Indeed to put the matter fairly his Excellency has been as careful of the public funds as he has been liberal with his own. There has been no stint in that generous hospitality which he and Lady Reay have so gracefully extended to all, and I may say that whilst he has been English and indeed, Scotch in his public economies, he has been truly oriental in his private hospitality. My Lord, in bidding you and Lady Reay an affectionate farewell I beg to thank you, on behalf of the medical and nursing staff for the interest you have always taken in the work of which this institution is the younger sister ; and I thank you both still more and on behalf of a much larger section of the people of this Presidency, for the best heritage you leave us, a noble example of purity of life, earnestness of purpose, and adherence to duty under all circumstances.

H. E. the Governor in returning thanks said :—

I beg to thank you very sincerely both the Surgeon-General and Mrs. Pechey Phipson for the very kind words in which they have moved this vote of thanks and you all for the manner in which it has been received. It is quite true that the administration of the Government, of which I have the honour to be the head, has laboured under great difficulties ; but I shall always look back even upon these difficulties with gratitude for the very simple reason, they have elicited from the heads of the various departments a greater desire to come to my assistance and to take care that we should make both ends meet with what we have had at our disposal. I am very glad on this occasion in the presence of the heads of the medical department, and of the Public Works Department, to mention that my best thanks are due to them for the assistance which they have often given me in making an omelette without eggs. (Laughter and applause.) Nor can I on an occasion like this forego the pleasure of expressing my deep gratitude to those gentlemen who on various occasions have made it possible for me to realize the schemes which I had most at heart, schemes which, if it had been possible, I would have carried out in my official capacity. But they have been carried out by unofficial agency and unofficial aid, and it is a great delight to see that once the purse-strings of some of your leaders are untied, there is no limit to their generosity. (Applause.) I am very thankful to Mrs. Peachey Phipson for her kind words, and I am glad that I have got an opportunity on this occasion of correcting, what I am told was a fatal error in the speech I made on a certain occasion in the Town Hall. I did not see Mrs. Pechey Phipson on the platform at the meeting held in connection with the fund in aid of the medical women in Bombay, and it was then that I said that Mrs. Pechey Phipson had retired into private life. I am told that my remark was taken to mean that that lady had retired from private practice. (Laughter and applause.) For whatever injury I may have caused then, I beg on this occasion publicly to atone, and to state that Mrs. Pechey Phipson has not retired from private practice. Next, I may perhaps be allowed to mention in my reply the very great debt of gratitude we owe to Mr. Phipson for the way in which he organised the Bazaar for this great work. (Applause.) Without Mr. Phipson and without Mr. Murzban we should not have had the Bazaar on that great scale on which we lately had it. (Applause.) I congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, on your having in Bombay a gentleman with such remarkable organizing power, and I advice you whenever you stand in need of funds for this or any other similar institution, to ask Mr. Phipson to organize in conjunction with Mrs. Pechey Phipson the means of getting them. (Loud applause.)

ADDRESS FROM BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

After the completion of the ceremony of declaring the hospital open,

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, addressing His Excellency, read the following address:—

To his Excellency the Right Honorable Donald James Mackay Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned members of the local medical profession, most respectfully crave leave to approach your Excellency with a farewell address expressive of our sincere regret at your Excellency's approaching departure from India from amongst us and of our high sense of the manifold obligations your Excellency has conferred on the cause of the local medical education and profession, as well as on the cause of suffering humanity. Ever since it was announced that your Excellency had been entrusted with the government of this Presidency we were led to hope from your Excellency's high reputation as an eminent educationist that changes of a salutary and beneficial character would be introduced in the medical education of this Presidency, and among the many noteworthy benefits conferred by your Excellency on the medical profession not the least worthy of being acknowledged with gratitude and capable of producing the most important results on account of the principle involved in it was the appointment of a full time professor. If the excellent example set by your Excellency in this instance is faithfully followed in future appointments of professors of the Grant Medical College we are convinced that ere long the medical education of this Presidency will be placed on sound basis, and our University will prove a worthy rival of some of the best Universities of the United Kingdom. Again the establishment of a pharmacological laboratory in connection with the Grant Medical College as well as of a pathological laboratory in the Veterinary College was mainly due to your Excellency's initiative and exertions and bear ample testimony to your Excellency's zeal in raising the standard of medical education and thus affording a wider scope to original research in connection with medical science. To your Excellency's Government is due the credit of giving admission to female students in the Grant Medical College. The experiment has met with a complete success, and your Excellency's benign Government has thus set a good example of liberal views in educational matters. This is by no means the only instance of your Excellency's disinterested efforts in the cause of female education, and we have noted with great pleasure that your Excellency's worthy consort has cordially aided your efforts. The scheme of appointing Honorary Physicians and Surgeons in the J. J. Hospital, with the view to increase the scope and efficiency of clinical teaching in the teeth of a good deal of opposition from influential quarters, is a further proof if any had been needed of your Excellency's solicitude for the welfare and interests of medical students. Indeed, so impressed was your Excellency with the necessity for widening the scope of this branch of medical education that we have heard with peculiar satisfaction that a project to utilize the resources of another hospital for that purpose, namely the G. T. Hospital is under the contemplation of your Excellency's Government, thus inaugurating a most admirable reform in turning to good account the splendid materials existing in Bombay, hitherto lying unutilized. Your Excellency's desire to do justice to the claims of the local medical profession is also apparent in recognising the importance of giving a helping hand to local medical practitioners in their efforts to improve their status. The revival of the scheme of appointing Honorary Physicians and Surgeons is, we venture to think, pregnant with the most salutary results to the local medical profession of Bombay. It will not only increase the teaching strength of the G. M. College, but will also by allowing medical men of long standing and experience to avail themselves of the materials of the local hospitals increase the scope of their knowledge and raise their status in the eyes of the public. Again the appointment of one from amongst the local practitioners to a professorial chair in the Grant College has given great satisfaction to the profession, and the public at large who will always feel grateful to your Excellency for having recognised their claims. But the most conspicuous part of your Excellency's policy with regard to medical affairs, and that which will always appeal to the sympathy and gratitude of the public, is the establishment of a large number of institutions due solely to your Excellency's exertions and powers of persuasion for the purpose of relieving suffering humanity. The Cama, the Motlabai, the Petit Hospitals as well as the Allbless and Petit Leper Homes and also the Institution for Nurses and the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary will long remain durable monuments of your Excellency's wide sympathy in the cause of humanity. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without grateful acknowledgment of the solid work done in a quiet and unostentatious manner by your Excellency's worthy consort whose wide and ever ready sympathies with her own sex in pain and sickness have been the source of great comfort to them. The Lady Reay's branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund for Medical Aid to the Women of India owes its very existence to her Excellency's silent and strenuous efforts, which fund is not a little indebted to her Excellency's initiative and co-operation. The last and most appreciative proof of your Excellency's popularity has been given by that eminent Scientist, whose name is a household word in Bombay, we mean Dr. H. V. Carter, who has presented a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the University for the purpose of establishing a lectureship in your Excellency's name. The recognition of the services rendered by your Excellency to the cause of medical education in Bombay is doubly welcome and gratifying, coming as it does from such a high authority as the late Principal of the Grant Medical College. In conclusion, we wish your Excellency and Lady Reay long life and prosperity, and to your Excellency a career of wide and increasing usefulness in your native country, and our heartiest wishes will always follow your Excellency wherever you may be.

His Excellency in reply said :—

Mr. President of the Medical Union and gentlemen members of the Union,—I receive with very great satisfaction this farewell address from the profession to which you belong. I wish through you to give my thanks to every member of that profession in Bombay. It has been my object in anything that I may have done with the assistance of my colleagues to improve medical education, and thereby do good to your professional status in this town and in this Presidency. (Applause.) If I have been successful even in the least degree in attaining that object, it will give me great pleasure, because I know that anything which improves your status, which increases your power of usefulness, and which raises your dignity in giving assistance to suffering humanity. (Applause.) You will now permit me to say that the results of the various reforms which have been introduced in the matter of medical education will depend very much on the assistance which those reforms will receive from every member of the great profession to which you belong. If, by your advice to the students of the Grant Medical College, by the earnestness with which you pursue your high duties, by the means which you will take to secure the character of your profession you set a high example to succeeding generations of students to emulate their predecessors and excel in scientific investigation, then and then only can these reforms be successful. Their success depends entirely, as I have said, on the earnestness with which you continue your professional education and scientific investigations, after you have left the college. (Applause.) The future of the scheme of appointing honorary physicians will entirely depend on the character and on the zeal of the gentlemen attached to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I fully rely on the development of the scheme. If these conditions are fulfilled, whatever opposition there may have been, must vanish. Yours is a career which depends absolutely and wholly on the respect which you earn, a respect which the public are only too willing to give you if they see by your conduct you are determined to gain it. These are my parting words, and I hope you will take them to heart. If you do not, all these reforms will be in vain. But if it is your determination to show that you fully realize the great demands which your profession makes upon you—and I do not believe there is a single profession in which the individual character of the gentlemen who belong to that profession plays a greater part—and if your Union is made useful to the further investigation and discussion of scientific subjects rather than of subjects which naturally touch your professional interests, which are of course, of great importance, but are not of such great importance as your own scientific progress, then I know that the words which you have spoken in this address, are no more figures of speech, and that what Government has done in your favour will not be thrown away. (Loud applause.)

T. E. Lord and Lady Reay then departed amid cheers.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above society, which was adjourned on the 31st ultimo, was held at their Registered Office, 53, Medows Street, Fort, on Monday last. Mr. W. W. Topham was voted to the chair.

The report of the board of directors, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1889, was submitted. The subscribed capital of the society now stands at Rs. 33,842, being an increase of Rs. 1,812 over that of the last half-year. During the period under report 209 new shares were allotted, bringing the total number of shares to 3,644—3,230 of which are fully paid up.

The current account (Banking Branch) is growing in favour, as Rs. 20,661 were deposited, against Rs. 10,908 in the past half-year, being an increase of Rs. 9,753.

Loans of the aggregate value of Rs. 23,655 after examination by the board were granted.

The income derived by the society during the half-year under review amounted to Rs. 2,978-2-6, to which the balance of Rs. 43-15-6 added, amounts to Rs. 3,022-2-0 ; while the expenditure, including interest on deposits and current account, wages, rent, etc., has been Rs. 1,197-7-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,824-10-5 as nett profit, which the directors propose distributing as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividend at 9 per cent per annum...	1,470	10	8
Reserve Fund	100	0	0
Auditors' fee	40	0	0
Honorarium to Secretary on nett profit at 10 per cent	182	0	0
To be carried to next half-year's account	31	15	9

Dividend will be paid free of Income-tax.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

(1) That the report of directors, together with the audited accounts, for the half year ending 31st December 1889, be and is hereby adopted. (2.) That a divident of 9 per cent. per annum be declared payable to the shareholders on the amount paid up *pro rata* on and after the 15th April 1890. (3.) That Messrs. H. J. Thomas (Sr.) and Wm. Trevor Smith be elected directors *vice* Messrs. Henry De Silva and J. Walsh resigned.

The meeting then dissolved, but re-assembled as an extraordinary general meeting, and passed the following resolution as a special resolution :—

That the 7th Article of Association be cancelled, and the following Article substituted therefore :—

"7. None but members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India or of one of the sister Associations in the other Presidencies shall be eligible to become shareholders in this society ; and if and whenever any shareholder shall cease to be a member of the said E. & A-I. Association of W-I., or of one of the other above mentioned Associations, he shall *ipso facto* also cease to be a shareholder in this society, or to be interested in its funds except to the extent of the dividends then or already declared and payable, or which may be declared and become payable, in respect of the share or shares so long as they may be standing in his name, and he shall be bound at any time, on request in their behalf and on payment to him of the then value thereof which in case of dispute shall be determined by a majority of votes at a meeting of the shareholders called for that purpose to sell and transfer the share or shares so standing in his name to a shareholder or shareholders in the society. Each shareholder may furnish himself with a copy of these articles on application to the secretary and treasurer on payment of 2 annas."

A vote of thanks to the chair, coupled with a vote of thanks to the board of directors, and the secretary and treasurer for their honorary labours, brought the meeting to a close.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

THE case in which Mr. Grattan Geary, Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, charges Mr. N. S. Symons, a broker, with defamation on the occasion of the meeting of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Committee, on the Town Hall, on the 13th February last came on again yesterday before Mr. Richardson, Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for Mr. Geary, while Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the defendant.

Mr. Grattan Geary was further cross-examined by Mr. Craigie who asked him whether he exh

withdraw the imputation which he had made. [Mr. Anderson dissented.] The proper time to write such a notice was immediately after the meeting. Mr. Geary had not taken any trouble to ascertain whether that notice had reached the hands of Mr. Symons, and without any knowledge on that point he came here to the Police Court and laid his information. He presumed having regard to the terms of that notice that if the demand contained in it had been complied with, Mr. Geary would not have thought it worth his while to have gone on with the case. From the circumstances under which the imputation had been made Mr. Symons had not felt himself called upon to publicly withdraw it. He might state that Mr. Symons had received the summons first and the notice the day after. It was important to remember this as it explained his client's conduct. On receipt of the summons he had placed himself in his (Mr. Craigie's) hand, and he thought it was the more manly course to withdraw his imputation in Court. Mr. Geary had sought to impress the Court with the idea that Mr. Symons had gone to that meeting with an express purpose of saying what he did say, and that he read his remarks. If this had been proved, it would, of course, have made the case very much worse for his client, but when pressed Mr. Geary admitted that he could not swear that Mr. Symons read his remarks from a piece of paper. He would inform the Court that Mr. Symons did not read what he said at the meeting. Several authorities had been cited to prove what "Fenian" meant; but he submitted that they all went to show that the Fenians were a body who endeavour to establish a republic in Ireland either with or without force. Assuming that that was so, he submitted that there was nothing in the imputation which brought it within the terms of Sec. 499. Because some Fenians had on some occasions used force to further their political aims, he did not think that the whole body should be considered favourable to the overthrow of the British Government by force. But assuming for the sake of argument that the word Fenian was defamatory, he considered that the circumstances under which it was used took it out of Sec. 499. In conclusion, he would point out that Mr. Geary had been unable to show any single instance in which his reputation as a journalist had been injured. On these grounds he thought he was right in saying that the charge was not established.

Mr. Anderson requested to be allowed to state that the letter had been sent to Mr. Symons the day before the summons was applied for. Owing to his absence from Bombay the summons was received first. The notice was simply that proceedings would be instituted forthwith.

The Magistrate then framed a charge, to which the defendant pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate: Do you call witnesses?

Defendant: No. I have no witnesses.

The Magistrate: Any witnesses to show that Mr. Geary expressed open approval of the Fenians?

Defendant: No, I withdraw the imputation. I am satisfied with Mr. Geary's denial.

Defendant referred to a newspaper report of the meeting of the 18th of February in which the Hon. Sir R. West, the chairman, said that he was sure that the meeting would accept Mr. Geary's denial as to his having any sympathy with the Fenians, and that closed the matter. Mr. Symons further added that after that he did not think it would be becoming in him to say anything more about it either then or afterwards.

The Magistrate: Have you anything further to say?

Defendant: No.

The Magistrate: Any explanation as to how you came to make this imputation which you now withdraw?

Defendant: No. I had read articles in Mr. Geary's paper, which gave me that impression.

Magistrate: Do you produce these papers?

Defendant: No, I do not.

The Magistrate: You cannot produce the papers with the articles you speak of?

Defendant: I do not produce them.

The Magistrate: You do not produce them?

Mr. Craigie here interposed, and stated that his client had already withdrawn the imputation, and of course there was no idea of departing from that withdrawal.

Defendant: Yes, I have withdrawn the imputation; I did so all along.

The Magistrate: Have you anything else to add?

Defendant: No, that is all.

The Magistrate: The case is closed. I will deliver judgment to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held last week in the Money School, Dhobi Talao, the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, retiring president, in the chair. The report was read by the secretary, Mr. Tomlinson, from which the following are extracts:—

"The committee are able to report that the membership shows a considerable increase over that of last year, and there are now 170 names in the rolls. An affiliated society has been formed at Simla, and the existing society at Ahmedabad has been affiliated with the Association. Your committee hope that during the next year the number of affiliated societies will be increased, and that it may be found practicable to arrange for their being visited by delegates of the Association. Numerous meetings have been held during the year in different parts of the city, including the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum; Temperance Hall, Colaba; Bombay Presidency Association's Rooms, Javeri Baug, Kalbadevi; and the Money School, Dhobi Talao. The managing committee of the last-named institution have placed the hall of the Money School at the service of the Association free. Your committee wish to acknowledge this assistance and to thank the committee for so materially helping in the work, by the provision of a suitable hall in a central position for the larger public meetings. Your committee regret to report the death of Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Munshi, a member of the committee, who took much interest in the work of the Association. The services of Mr. Ankush Ramchandra Gadekar have been retained throughout the year to lecture to mill-workers and others, and he has held a large number of meetings with much success. Arrangements have been made for the insertion of reports of the work of the Association in the *Temperance and Social Purity Advocate*, a copy of which will be posted to all subscribing members of and subscribers to the Association. By the kindness of Mr. Caine, M.P., copies of the paper called *Abkari*, and which is the organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, will also be sent along with the *Temperance Advocate*. Your committee, whilst not having any way made themselves or the Association responsible for the *Temperance* and *Social Purity Advocate*, wish to recommend it to the members of the Association as the medium for communication of temperance news and suggestions. In conclusion, your committee wish to thank the ladies and gentlemen who have taken part in the meetings, or who have subscribed to the fund of the Association."

The officers and members of the committee for 1890-91 were announced as follows:—President—The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E.; vice-presidents—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuk, Mr. H. D. Pesikaka, L.R.C.P., and the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, L.L.B.; joint honorary secretaries—Mr. D. D. Gilder, and Mr. S. Tomlinson; joint treasurers—Mr. A. D. Modi, L.M. & S., and Captain T. G. B. Atkinson.

The chairman introduced Mr. Fredericks Sessions, of Gloucester, England, who was just returning home after a tour in India. Mr. Sessions said that at present it seemed almost contradictory for an Englishman to address the natives of India on the evils of drinking, because the state of affairs in India was so much better than it was at home; but they must not be lulled by this apparent security into inactivity, for there were signs everywhere that open drunkenness was becoming more common in India. Not only did the Abkari revenue increase, but the daily press reported numerous instances where the liquor had done its evil works, and he instanced a number of cases noticed by him since his arrival in India. He exhorted them to beware, to stand fast to total abstinence principles, and to cultivate a strong temperance sentiment, which would make itself felt in the communities in which they lived. The chairman hoped that the time would soon come when some philanthropist would devote a portion of his wealth to the establishment of attractive coffee-houses as antidotes to the evils attending the numerous grog-shops in the city. He hoped they would be able during the coming year to establish societies in the Mofussil towns, and he rejoiced that the Hon. Mr. Telang had accepted the office of president.

The soiree was concluded with a lantern exhibition of the story "Buy your own Cherries." The readings were given by Mr. Morris; and the lantern was kindly lent by Messrs. Carrol and Collins. Several pledges were signed at the close of the meeting.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable an beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL ART IN INDIA.

THE following is a translation of an interesting article in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*,* by M. E. Senart, de l' Institut:—

The Industrial Art of India is little known among us. Our curiosity for the exotic, awakened by the works of the extreme East, and retained by their inexhaustible variety of invention, by their bizarre elegance, and by their ingenuous methods, has turned with the fascination of a fashion, towards the porcelains and the bronzes, the silks and the lacquers, of China and of Japan. India has not had so brilliant a fortune. This indifference is due to several causes, nor can I say that all these are bad, nevertheless they do not suffice to entirely excuse it. I require no other proof of this than the brilliant display of India which took up so large a place at Kensington in the Colonial Exhibition of 1886 that the *tout ensemble* could not fail but to be an agreeable surprise even for those persons to whom India and Indian things were not unknown.

The harvest is rich indeed: the beautiful brocaded tissues of gold of Benares and of Ahmedabad, the embroideries in gold and silk, which the workmen of Delhi trace upon the flexible tissues of Kashmir, the fine coppers of Srinagar, with their graceful yet clean cut forms, the massive and encrusted coppers of Tanjore, overlaid with plaques of silver, Cutch plate with its ingenious interlacing floral ornament, the silver of Kashmir enhanced by a mixture of enamel, and the wood carving unwearyingly cut and complicated at pleasure, which triumphs throughout Western India, overhanging in the balconies and in the railings of the crowded lanes of old Lahore, or in the portals clamped with metal which close the mansions of the rich bankers. In India the taste for jewels is as strong as it is universal. Men, as well as women, both among the people and the princes, all delight in loading themselves with them. In default of precious materials, which are too expensive, brass and rings of many colours take their place. Jewels here are not merely objects of adornment. The poor man attaches his savings to the ankles and arms of his wife in the form of ornaments, which grow heavier and heavier in proportion as his capital increases. Jewels are his Savings Bank, while for the Chiefs they form a kind of treasury. In these fancy has full swing, silver bracelets often take the most ingenious forms; side by side, with precious stones mounted in the traditional fashion, are diamonds and rubies cut in fine scales, the richness of which, however, does not redeem them from being monotonous. Necklets of finely twisted and delicate tracery do honour to the inventive faculty of the jewellers of Delhi.

Enamel lends itself to their aid. In Kashmir the vases and ewers of engraved brass are thus ornamented with beautiful tints of blue on which stand out the borders of gilded metal. In Jeypore small plaques of gold are covered with enamel of the most delicate design and brilliancy of tone: animals, flowers, arabesques, in which the reds show a scintillation and a transparency not to be surpassed, and where deep blues contrast with dazzling whites. It is a singular and characteristic trait of these Jeypore workers that they are unacquainted with the secret of their own colours: these they obtain from Delhi, where, nevertheless, their art is cultivated, but with much less talent and success. The Punjab is distinguished by its manufacture of arms, its swords and daggers, with chiselled handles, are decorated with enamels and precious stones: while its shields are finely damascening in gold which meanders in serpents, trees or scroll work, over a deep ground of blue steel.

The enumeration would take long, nor is it my intention to cite them all. The specimens, which are reproduced in this article, will suffice to give an idea of some of the principal industries.

These industries do not date from yesterday. Nothing is improvised in India, much less indeed than elsewhere. Nevertheless, Baber, the famous Moghul Sovereign, who united so strangely the adventurous spirit of his race with the refinement of literary tastes, in his researches into the civilizations of the Musulmans of *further* Asia, accuses the Hindoos, in his memoirs, of ignorance of the arts. Allowing that the active Conqueror had not given the subject sufficient investigation, and, however, much weight we may give to his attitude towards the conquered, for the most part his judgments are just: his testimony, therefore, contains a large element of truth.

It is certain that the works with which we are conversant, and the industries which we have the opportunity of observing in India, are visibly effected by the influence brought from the Musalman West by these Afghan and Moghul invaders and maintained under their government.

Abandoned, however, to her own inspiration and her own resources, Hindu genius has known how to create a grand religious architecture. It may be open to more than one criticism, but one cannot ignore its varied resources, its ingenious elegance, its powerful originality. At Karli the imposing nave penetrates far into the mysterious shadows of the rock. At Madura the motley pythons of the immense Pagoda lead through grand porticos to the enchantments of the sacred pond, which sleeps in the harmonious belt of its colonade, whence depend clusters of cocoanuts; at Vizianagar enormous Dravidian cornices jut out their heavy masses on a forest of monolith pillars, cut out and sculptured with infinite grace; at Mount Abu we have the charming domes of the Jain temples, where, among the clustering foliage with which the mouldings are richly adorned, peep forth, under the deftly arranged lights and shadows, the statuettes which are suspended from the arches in the warm tones of the ancient marble. The impulse of strong religious feeling was necessary to suggest to the Hindus these admirable and extraordinary creations. To their mystic temperament the religious inspiration continues to be the chief source of all their activity, of all their energy: she it is who has worked these wonders: it is she who still day by day sets in motion from one end of India to another, these beings often fragile and weakened by age who set off, at the risk of their lives, to purify themselves in the Ganges, or to procure a little of its sacred waters.

In the details of this architecture several traits bespeak a dexterity most appropriate to the smallest works. In this the talent of the builders is conspicuous: they revel in delicate scroll work and in small and charming figures. Indeed, to speak frankly, the want in the genius of the Hindu in his creations of every sort is a certain power to logically and harmoniously coordinate the various parts into one great whole. Grandeur with him is less the result of what one might call organic growth than the indefatigable accumulation of the same elements superposed or put in juxtaposition indefinitely. Nevertheless one cannot but recognize the skill with which he prepares his separate materials, whether stone or verse, even where he is powerless to make life circulate in the mass.

India had not reached a high degree of civilization and wealth without cultivating those inferior but always present arts, which charm the eye and embellish life, which do honor to luxury and justify magnificence. We are unfortunately almost reduced, as to ancient times, to the testimony of figured representations and literary description: the first necessarily somewhat inexplicit, the latter very open to suspicion. An English officer, witness some years ago to a religious solemnity in India, had been struck by the poverty of ornamentation and the rather deplorable aspect of the improvised temple. The next day he read with amazement in the native journals an account of the *fete*, where in order to pay due homage to the splendours displayed, all the richness of Bacchanalian painting had been exhausted. This is a trait of character against which it is wise to be on one's guard at all epochs of Indian history. It is to the resident there only an individual instance of one of the most marked features of the Indian mind: reality and imagination are these two incommensurable quantities: the constantly interrupted equilibrium between them impresses on all their works, in various ways, an incoherent and illogical character, which is difficult to define.

Oriental magnificence oscillates usually between the accumulation of very positive riches in the shape of strings of pearls and precious stones, and a display of splendours, more showy than expensive, of which some brilliant colours, mingled with a little tinsel, make up the whole outlay. It is generally limited to exceptional circumstances and the courts of princes, great or small. At the best the exigencies of elegant and comfortable living are easily satisfied in the East. Its requirements as to furniture or private luxury are of the smallest. Those active currents of consumption and fashion, which are formed under the impulse of an extended and varied demand, and under the control of diversely inspired and unequally rich tastes, which are, moreover, so necessary to the energetic development of artistic and industrial production do not arise here. Beyond a certain external pomp the frame-work of daily life in the East does not differ so much as with us between one class and another. Even with the rich the taste for *recherche* furniture or works of art has little place. Even at this day, where so many foreign examples might well have furnished a stimulus and *have* in a certain measure given rise to some new inclinations and wants, the industrial arts scarcely flourish in India, save where here or there the dilettantism, more or less spontaneous, of some Raja creates a too often unstable centre of production. I have seen in some such little hidden capital of Central India under the impulse of a Chief tinged with civilization and under semi-European control, a large workshop spring up which was intended to furnish to the palace either with jewellery for wives of the Raja, with saddlery or arms for himself, or perhaps with electric lamps for State occasions. Fine attempts more pompous than solid! A change of individuals and their day will be over!

The external conditions then are but moderately favourable. But by what native gifts is the Hindu aided? His dexterity is unquestionable. No one has crossed India without being astonished at the wonderful and delicate objects which his skilled hands turn art with a few rudimentary tools in the most inconvenient of workshops.

The Hindu has however in his reproduction of the human figure rarely approached the beautiful. The just appreciation of free and natural movement and of individual character seems to have eluded his grasp in the order of form as it has in the order of ideas. For the persevering effort which a steady advance in this direction requires, there is a need for activity, and love for external things, the absence of which must render sterile for a long time to come, the teachings of Western civilization. Absorbed in his introspective reveries he is not entirely insensible to what he sees around him, for example, to a pretty picture or to a striking incident. But he is without the energy necessary for aggressive and continuous effort. From the ease of his existence and the splendour of his light the Hindu borrows at least a just sentiment of colour and of grace which is reflected at once in his person and in the few objects with which he surrounds himself. What is needed to ripen these germs is well ordered industry founded on national solidarity. But nothing of this sort exists: not even the sentiment of nationality. The practice of their arts is divided *ad infinitum* among the local religions and professions into which they are parcelled out. They are not put in relation with or kept awake by any living current and their existence even is often at the mercy of patronage or of contemptuous passers by. The merely mechanical transmission of their craft may possibly assure to them certain manual facilities but cannot possibly give fecundity to the other equally necessary gifts of innovation or initiation.

It has long been the subject of remark that the history of Indian sculpture is little more than the history of its decadence. The most ancient works are ordinarily the most life-like and most perfect; and the ages of those which come after them can generally be pretty accurately calculated by the degree of degeneration they display. Those grand gifts of invention which create or renew are entirely absent in the Hindu artist. In the education of his mind as well as of his eye, the Hindu is prompt and anxious to imitate the material processes, which are the results of positive knowledge; but he is helpless to assimilate their spirit. He falls back so quickly into his traditional routine that even the imitation of them is promptly lost sight of.

It is certainly from the example, if not the instruction, of the Greeks that the Hindus have learnt to substitute stone for wood in their buildings. Nevertheless, their architecture retains on the whole a striking originality which is purely Indian. Their sculpture must also have been drawn from the same source. Do we not find in the remains of the Buddhists' railings at Gya, one of the most ancient of the monuments which have been preserved to us and which dates back to at least the 11th Century before our era, an image of the sun drawn by his four chargers essentially like the well-known Helenic types? Nothing however is Greek in the construction of these fragments. Western influence is palpable in the North West, in the sculptures of Cabul, of which the Museum of Lahore possesses such curious specimens, but the age of which has unhappily not yet been precisely determined.

To tell the truth, many of these works have nothing Indian about them save the place of their discovery, but the art is one in which mixed productions return rapidly to the pure local style, and which appears to have very rapidly disappeared without having given birth to any independent or durable development. The Greeks only affected India by an indirect and fleeting influence and even that over an exceedingly limited area of contact. The modern Turkish, Afghan, and Mogul invasions brought with them a durable conquest and a dominion, which, little by little, extended over the whole country, profoundly modifying its religious condition and establishing their own empire for several centuries. In all respects the aspect of things underwent a singular transformation, architecture reduced to the service of new beliefs regulated by new customs and models, associating the inspiration of a foreign art with the docile aptitude of the Hindu artist, created the *chefs-d'ouvre*, which at Bijapore and at Ahmedabad, or in Agra and in Delhi, continue admirable witnesses to a brilliant civilization. It is due to the same influences that the industrial arts were renewed. It would be imprudent to affirm that no traditions even from the most remote times may not be perpetuated in modern work. But there are none I think which do not bear the mark, very characteristic, if not exclusive, of imitation from Mahomedan Persian art and under the vigorous and exacting discipline of their masters, the Hindu artisans have certainly known how, even down to our own time, to produce a very varied number of different works, technically ingenious and charming in design. These are the works of modern date, of which the traditions are carried out even under our very eyes, and which remain almost exclusively accessible to our study.

The English conquest has not failed to create a serious danger for this indigenous production. It has despoiled or impoverished the Chiefs whose liberality was the principal resource of artists or artisans. The absence of public spirit, the habits of docility rooted in them by long foreign domination, a natural taste and facility of imitation, and the prestige which belongs to the conquerors must assure to European products and European methods, an absorbing preponderance which is rapidly destructive of local traditions. The cares of conquest and the initiatory difficulties of so vast an establishment leave to the small number of high English officials, who are selected more for their energy and their administrative abilities than for their artistic tastes or tendencies, little leisure to devote to the cares of the connoisseur for the industries of the country. Some unfortunate consequences have not failed to manifest themselves; even at the present day they are but too apparent. English cloths have done great harm to the old indigenous manufactures of the country: the unintelligent copying of Europe has injured local taste: too often, the Chiefs have neglected or contemned native work. They have thought to show their enlightenment and progress in accumulating Western bric-a-brac of the worst description and with the most deplorable effect. Too often one observes consummate manual dexterity engaged in reproducing hideous forms taken from European furniture, or the talent of some Delhi embroiderer profusely displayed on some dress, unfortunately styled æsthetic which is destined for the London season. The hasty creation of imprudently directed schools of art has on more than one occasion accelerated the evil and doubled its expansive force. The care bestowed on instruction so honorable to the English administration has sometimes even frustrated its own excellent intentions. Nevertheless times are advancing, some connoisseurs, more refined and better inspired, have undertaken the task of reaction by leading back the artisan in the right way, both by instruction and by supplying good indigenous models. They have tried to get customers for Indian industries in Europe, thus setting the artists free from copying European methods, so disastrous to them and rendering them more worthy of past history.

The *Journal of Indian Art*, the third volume of which is now in course of being published, has become the permanent organ of this new direction. It always gives correct information, and its plates are often excellent. The work was begun in India and is carried on here, several names have already become honourably associated with it, for example, that of Mr. Kipling, the talented and intellectual director of the Lahore Museum, that of Mr. Hendley, who, in Jeypore, with that fecundity of resource of which the service of India affords more than one model, unites with equal devotion the supervision of a large hospital to the direction of a grand industrial museum, of which, thanks to the Maharaja, he has become the founder. He had been previously the initiator at Jeypore in 1883 of an exhibition of Indian products, which excited a lively and fruitful emulation throughout the whole country. It served to act as intermediatory between India and Europe, to give to India examples and lessons for the present, and to Europe information on the past. Such are the aims pursued by various means.

If we are but slightly affected by commercial interests, it is certain that the study of a curious art, at least from the light which it cannot fail to cast upon the people whose work it is, deserves our serious attention.

Mr. Hendley has sought, not without success, to secure to the work, in which he is interested, the zealous support of the Native Chiefs, whose example can recommend, and whose resources can forward it.

Rajputana presents the most favourable field for his exertions. This great province is not only one of those in which the greater number of curious industries are perpetuated. Thanks to the deserts, which enclose it, and the hilly regions which solidly shelter both its fortresses and its Chiefs, it has, notwithstanding its proximity to Delhi, been less profoundly penetrated than others, by those great currents of conquest which have overrun the extensive plains of the north. It was there on a poor soil, in a hard enough existence, in a semi-feudal organisation of warrior clans, that in the middle ages the relics of the spirit of independence among Hindus and the military and chivalric instinct were best preserved. It is there that even to this day, though under the pretty severe tutelage of the British power, are grouped the greater number of Native Chiefs, enjoying a relative autonomy, most proud of the antiquity of their race, and still surrounded by bards, who preserve the ancient traditions and procure them a popular prestige. From Amber to Ajmere, from Chittore to Odeypore, the charming remains of the past here abound. They are calculated to awaken the tastes of the princes, whom the leisure of peace may incline to a new kind of activity, and to more tranquil enjoyments.

Skilled in inspiring the liberality of the Maharaja of Jeypore, Mr. Hendley has not been less fortunate with the Sovereign of the charming town of Ulwar, Sawai Mangal Singh. This prince has borne all the expense of the beautiful publication upon "Ulwar and its Art Treasures," the admirable illustrations of which have made it so costly a production.

The book commences with several chapters relative to the past history of the principality and of the family now ruling it. Numerous photographs give us a lively idea of the country, the temples, residences, and tombs which adorn the capital. For the author, as for ourselves, the chief interest is in the description of some of the works, which are the glory of the treasury, and of the library of the palace. Begun by the predecessors of the reigning Chief, and augmented by him, this collection is enriched by the most precious specimens of arms, jewellery stuffs, by objects of personal adornment or of utility, and by miniatures. The most instructive examples of the skill of the past are disappearing too rapidly. Mr. Hendley has desired to preserve some of them by accurately cataloguing them and, above all, by faithful reproductions.

The origin of Hindu industry offers a number of problems intimately connected with history. And he has wished to bring to their solution some characteristic records. It is certain that he has produced a work which is useful to all those who have any feeling for the fantasies of Eastern art, or for the curiosity of exotic modes, or even who seek for fresh inspirations, or new subjects of interest. How could one fail to enjoy turning over these beautiful plates? One can form some idea of the ingenious toil, which the patience of the Hindus and their native sentiment for elegance, have furnished in a not far distant past, and which they are still capable of furnishing under enlightened direction and some encouragement. This work is a charming souvenir for him who has had the surprise of seeing the pretty things come out of narrow dusty little shops, or the rude little caskets, of Delhi, of Jeypore, of Benares, or of Ahmedabad. It is a pleasant lesson for him who has not given himself the gratification of going to seek them in their natural setting and picturesque surrounding.

The exhibition lately turned the attention of us all to works of all kinds, of every form, of every inspiration. Is not the present moment opportune to draw attention to cleverly prepared and admirably illustrated publications which can in some degree fill up regrettable gaps? They can suggest some models, they will help under an aspect too much neglected to make better known to us that distant India, which in becoming more accessible to the tourist, and in losing something of its mystery, does not the less by its grand and refined works, by its deep yet melancholy thoughts, hold for us so many claims on our interest and on our imagination.

* "Ulwar and its Art Treasures," by Th. Holbein Henley, London, Griggs, 1888, in folio. "The Journal of Indian Art," published by Griggs, London, in folio.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN accordance with orders from the War Office, a corps of military cyclists, numbering three officers and sixty men, has been formed at Aldershot from the 2nd East Kent, the 1st Royal Irish, and 1st Yorkshire L. I. for employment in the summer manœuvres.

THE Light Cavalry Troop of the Honourable Artillery Company is to be converted into a battery of Horse Artillery; and Viscount de Vesci, the Lt.-Col. commanding the company, has been ordered to make application to the War Department for four nine-pounder guns, with the necessary limbers and wagons.

The following postings are ordered:—

To 1st Battalions: Captains Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regiment, and Fell, Scottish Rifles; and Lieutenants Beaden, Clutterbuck and Blair, Scottish Borderers; Patterson, East Surrey Regiment; and Poole, Isack and Bedfore, Connaught Rangers. To 2nd Battalions: Captains Evans, and Lombe, Lienster Regiment; Mills, Yorkshire Regiment; and Lieutenants Going and Spencer, Scottish Borderers; Hosker and Davies, Scottish Rifles; Cullen, West Yorkshire Regiment; Kitchen, Seaforth Highlanders; Reynolds, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Ainslie, Northumberland Fusiliers; Winter-Lincolnshire Regiment; Field, Devonshire Regiment; and Wisdem, Royal Sussex Regiment. Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon Anderson, Bombay, remains in India until next trooping season. Captains Todd Thornton, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, and Pollard 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, are permitted to exchange.

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDTIOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or your readers inform me what procedure is adopted by one wishing to change his surname? Does the fact of being a Government servant in any way modify the usual course taken? I shall be very much obliged by any one favoring me with the above information.—Yours, &c., JIG.

LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use Rowland's Kalydor, which is a most healing soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing, and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed, and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 29, Hatton Garden, London.

EVENING PARTY AT "BELLA VISTA."

MR. AND MRS. K. M. HEERAMANEK gave a very enjoyable evening party in honour of Lord and Lady Reay at their residence, "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, on Monday last. The bungalow, situated on the verge of a hill overlooking the Breach Candy Road, and facing the sea to its west, is in every way fitted for a spectacular effect; and its position had been admirably turned to advantage by Mr. Heeramanek in regard to its illuminations. The blaze of light, commencing with the main Classic gateway, was kept up a long way along the winding passage which led to the principal entrance on the west side of the bungalow. The garden-grounds, with the large trees, were dressed and picked out with multi-coloured lanterns and white buttees, while Chinese paper lamps and flags and banners waved aloft in every direction. Pyramids of white light, six or seven feet square at the base and rising to a tapering point, formed a special feature of the illuminations. The entrance porch, with its arcades decorated with large Classic figures, holding lamps in hands upraised, and with palm-leaves and evergreens, led up by a double flight of steps, carpetted with red cloth, to the western verandah, the upper portion of which displayed the word "Welcome," beautifully worked up with lilies and moss and gold thread on a red ground. Here the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Heeramanek and were escorted to the reception hall, the rich and tasteful appointments of which were generally admired, including the general decorations and various articles of *vertu* which adorned the walls. Plants, in flower and foliage, in ornamental pots, lined the passages and the sides of the verandahs, the reception-hall, and the ante-rooms. As one of the largest and influential mill-owners of the city, Mr. Heeramanek enjoys a wide acquaintance among the mercantile classes and the leaders of society; and the attendance at his bungalow on Monday was as numerous as it was fashionable. Mrs. Heeramaneck, a daughter of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, who was accustomed to dispense the hospitalities at "Lowjee Castle" in former years, was eminently in a position to discharge her duty properly on Monday evening, ably assisted as she was by her mother and sisters, who possess a knowledge of English and have a larger acquaintance among European ladies. The manner in which the host and hostess, with her mother and sisters, acquitted themselves contributed to make the party one of the pleasantest that has been given in Bombay for some time past. To this must be added the performance of these Parsee ladies on the piano, both vocal and instrumental, which kept up the interest of the evening's proceedings to the latest hour, and elicited very general applause. Lord and Lady Reay, who arrived before 10 p.m., having been cordially welcomed, were escorted to the reception hall, where a fashionable assemblage of European and Native ladies and gentlemen greeted them. Among those present were:—

Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Raymond West, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Henry Morland, the Nawab of Radhanpore, the Thakore Saheb of Limree, the Thakore Saheb of Lukhtar, the Thakore Saheb of Lunawarra, the Chief of Akulkote, the Chief of Vishalgud, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Hon'ble J. G. Moore, the Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort, the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, the Persian Consul General, the Turkish Consul, the Austro-Hungarian Consul, Surgeon General Pinkerton, Surgeon Major Boyd, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton, Captain Forbes, Dr. Irving, Messrs. J. Monteath, S. W. Edgerley, Grattan Geary, Geo. Cotton, C. E. Fox, L. R. W. Forrest, S. D. Sassoon, J. A. Grant, R. S. Campbell, J. Greenwood, F. Stockinger, H. Rowbotham, J. Marshall, F. Hutchinson, A. Murray, J. B. Lee, H. M. Phipson, James Jardine, L. P. Russell, J. P. Watson, I. Alcock, J. Y. Smith, J. W. Orr, J. Jefferson, G. A. Barnett, C. J. Michael, A. Leslie, H. W. Barrow, Walter Lang, E. B. Carroll, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge, J. H. Sleigh, J. Benson, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator, Kursondas Chubildas, Damodhardas Thackersey Mooljee, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, J. E. Kohiyar, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, N. G. Chandawarker, P. M. Mehta, Amiruddin Tyebjee, Badroodin Tyebjee, Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy Batlivalla, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. D. D. Ghandy, Choonilal Motilal, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Nanabhoy Ardasir Moos, Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Merwanjee Rustomjee, D. R. Dady, L. N. Banajee, Dhunjeebhoy C. Patel, Muncherjee E. Morris, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Dr. DeSouza, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram D. R. Chichgar, H. M. Chichgar, A. M. Dhurumsey, Shapurjee B. Bhrocha, Rustomjee M. Engineer, R. M. Patel, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, N. M. Patel, Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpall, Runchordas Vandravandas Purshotumdas, J. E. Mody, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, &c.

The Band of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment played a selection of music during the evening. About 11 p.m., an adjournment was made to the refreshment *buffets* laid in one of the ante-rooms, after which another interval of time was passed in conversation, Lord and Lady Reay freely moving about among those present. At parting about 11-30 p.m., his Excellency expressed his hearty thanks to Mr. Heeramanek for the brilliant entertainment he had provided and the excellent arrangements made for the evening. Lord and Lady Reay, when presented with choice garlands and bouquets of flowers by Mrs. Heeramanek at the moment of their departure from the bungalow, expressed themselves highly pleased with the entertainment and thanked Mrs. Heeramanek for the great trouble she had taken on their behalf, and for the excellent music which she had provided. Their Excellencies were loudly cheered as they left the bungalow. The distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers closed the interesting party about midnight.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, says a correspondent, exercised a quiet but very decisive influence on the action of the Government, when Mr. Ritchie accepted the second reading of the principle of "betterment." There is very little doubt that this result was mainly due to pressure from Mr. Chamberlain. He is, I am told, urging upon the Government another matter, and there is some likelihood that on the second reading of the Allotments Act Amendment Bill a statement will be made as to further legislation, resulting from the report of the Small Holdings Committee, which Mr. Chamberlain is most desirous of passing through the Committee as soon as possible. The open question is whether the report is to form the foundation of a Bill to be introduced in this or next session. But regarding such a measure as vital to the success of his new friends in the General Election, Mr. Chamberlain, will, I am told, insist that at all events the Bill should be passed before the appeal to the country.

REMITTANCES on India for 40,00,000 rs. were tendered for on March 19, and 28,00,000 rs. were applied for, while tenders for 21,00,000 rs. were accepted, including 20,00,000 rs. in transfers, at prices ranging from 1s. 4 15-16d. to 1s. 5 1-32d. The following allotments were made, viz.:—In bills on Calcutta, 1,00,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·9375d., and in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, 9,00,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 5d.; Bombay, 10,00,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 5·025d.; and Madras, 1,00,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 5d.; applicants for bills at 1s. 4 15-16d. receiving in full, and for transfers at 1s. 5d., and above in full. Telegraphic transfers for 2,00,000, rs. on Calcutta were specially sold at 1s. 5d. The remittances for 49,45,000 rs. sold during the week produced 351,712l., the bills and transfers for 21,13,66,638 rs. disposed of between April 1 and March 18 realising 14,564,540l.

SOME time ago it was announced that a gentleman who desired to remain unknown had given £1,000,000 for the purpose of founding a convalescent home to be worked in connection with the London hospitals. The same gentleman now intimates that a friend describing himself as "A Willing Helper," has spontaneously made a donation of £50,000 to the same fund.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*The Gazette of India*, April 5.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr T. A. Pearson, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, leave of absence.

Mr. A. Caspersz, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

Mr A. Sells is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon C. R. M. Green, India Medical Service, Bengal, officiating Medical Officer, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave.

Colonel G. R. Peart, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed, temporarily, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. S. H. King, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, but to remain seconded during his employment as Treasury Officer at Quetta.

Captain D. W. Purdon, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The services of Colonel F. W. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following appointments are made in local corps in Rajputana:—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Sapphire, 1,348 tons, Captain R W Robertson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Heimburg, 1,139 tons, Captain W. Wieting, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, &c., with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain Geo. Raffin, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 1,019 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Liscard, 1,240 tons, Captain F Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Captain Mainwaring, Mr H J London as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 837 tons Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Henderson, Mr Jones, Mr Stocker, Mr Morrisson, and Mr Muir.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Barton, Lieut Wilkins, Mr Edwards, Mrs Jambai, and 543 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan.....	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Sculptor.....	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Liscard	1240	Campbell...	H J	.....
„ Elton	1709	Campbell ..	K	J Mackintosh & C
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Maritimes & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	P	H Cassim.
„ St. Dunston.	1414	Ogilvie.....	Q	K. Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rohilla	2174	M. de Horne.	1	P & O Co.
„ Britannia ...	1991	Brown	2	W&AGraham & Co
„ Oriental	2711	Stewart	4	P & O S N Co
„ Lombardy ..	1570	Laugbourne.	5	P & O Co
„ Kt Errant ..	2240	Matthews ..	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Sapphire....	1348	Robertson ...	8	J. Mackintosh & Co
„ Lico field	1462	Massane	9	.....
„ Inch Arran..	1843	Macdonald..	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Heimburg ..	1139	Wieting	16	Glade & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
7	Liscard (s)	Campbell ..	Karachi, April 5.
8	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, April 5.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead..	Mauritius, March 24
	Nadir (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Bormida (s)	DeNegri	China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Liscard, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Oriental, for London, &c.
„ Lombardy, for China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Sapphire, Robertson, for Liverpool.
„ Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
„ Heimburg, Wieting, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Tanjore, Raffin, for Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
1 Pongola s .....Teer .....Cape Town, South America, March 2.
Arratoon Apcar s...Spence.....Hongkong, March 17.
Palitana s .....Dougherty ..Singapore, March 18.
Pundua s..... ....Croft .....Cardiff, Feb 15.
DEPARTURE.
April 1.—I. M. S. Dalhousie.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
1 Congella s .... Natal.
Nurjahan s .... Bombay.
Simla s .... Bombay.
2 Niemen s .... Colombo.
Camorta s .... Singapore.
Scindia s .... Rangoon.
3 Secundra s .... Coconada.
Aspatria s .... Middlesbro.
April. DEPARTURES.
1 Nurjahan s .... Calcutta.
Simla s .... Calcutta.
Congella s .... Calcutta.
Oriental s .... Bombay.
2 Kotoria s .... Rangoon.
Camorta s .... Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 5.

Westropp, Lieut, Bo, 10th Bo Infy, on duty, from Poona.

April 6.

Browne, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Jones, Surg, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

April 8.

Wilkins, Lieut, Bo, 14th B. E, on duty, from Bhuj.
Barton, Capt, Bo, RI Lancaster Regt, on leave, from Karachi.
Fanant, Capt, Bengal, on duty, from Shahjahanpur.
Hennessy, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, proceeding to reside out of India, from Ferozpore.
Mackae, Major, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, on furlough, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—April 8.

Clayton, Lieut, Bo, RE, to join, to Mhow.
Rees, 2nd Lt, Bengal, RE, to join, to Rawalpindi.
Winton, 2nd Lt, Bengal RE, to join, to Lucknow.
Vaughan, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2 Manchester Regt, to join, to Sealkote.
Finnis, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2 Manchester Regt, to join, to Sealkote.
Stanton, Capt, Bengal, RA, to join, to Allahabad.
Fraser, Lieut, Ms, RE, to join.
Close, 2nd Lt, Bengal, RE, to join, to Rawalpindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade in front of the High Court on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. to take part in lining the streets on the arrival of the Right Honorable Lord Harris. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. Officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Thursday, the 10th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School.—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo. Volunteer Rifle Association at the Volunteer Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 7th April 1890.
Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·855
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·0
Minimum oc. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind *a*	SE, WSW, NW, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	268

a From midnight to midnight.

There exists in Paris (*Galignani* says) a regular market or exchange for old stamps. It is held every Sunday afternoon in the Avenue Gabriel, Champs Elysees, and is attended by some fifty or sixty persons of all ages and social position. Twenty-five years ago the various stamps to be obtained did not exceed 500. Nowadays some albums contain at least 3,000. In the Berlin Museum there are 4,500 specimens, so it is said, of which 2,460 are Europeans and 1,147 Americans. The French Navy Department in Paris has the largest collection in the world. This, of course, is public property. The most valuable of all private collection belongs to M. Philippe de Ferrari, of the Galliera family, who regularly attends the Paris mart to enrich his album. This family souvenir has already cost more than £60,000. Not the least curious sight in Paris is the weekly gathering, in the broad alley of the Champs Elysees, of these postage-stamp collectors, trading and selling their precious bits of paper. This passion has monopolised the life of more than one man, and eaten up more than one fortune. Yet nothing to an outsider reveals the momentous matter at issue. There is no fuss, no noise. Every bargain is transacted quietly.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 8.

For Liverpool.

Sapphire s—300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 40 bales wool, S Rahimbhoy; 500 cales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Clan Macgregor s—1,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co: 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 1,000½ cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 900 cwts wheat, T Lalljee; 6,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 103 bales cotton fly, R Dossa.

St Dunston s—8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 145 bales cotton fly, R Dossa.

Britannia s—390½ cwts bone-meal, A Abdool Currum; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

City of Dublin s—14 bales hemp, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 12,400 cwts wheat, and 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Werneth Hall s—2,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For London.

Bokhara s—4 cwts ivory, N Manee; 2 cwts ivory, D Jeitha

Oriental s—300 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 130 cwts alibanum, A Mowjee; 2,711 cwts myrabollums, E Ommersey; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 80 cwts ganja, G Ghaunashaur; 56 cwts gum, Cassum Bros and Co; 10 bales hides, H Jamall; 110 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 cwts ajvanseed, H Sidick Habib; 113 cwts dry ginger, M Poonja and Co; 3,000 cwts castorseeds, Beyts Craig and Co; 9 cases bristles, John Fleming and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt Errant s—3,501 poppyseed and 555 bales cotton, A Blaschck and Co; 1,330 bales cotton, and 8,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton and 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co.

For Trieste.

Strathmore s—8,880 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 302 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 307 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Liscard s—935 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Heimburg s—55 bales cotton, T. G. Young and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3 pots rosa oil, Volkart Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Elton (s)—4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 5,000 cwts linseed, and 500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Incharran (s)—999 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers 4,001 cwts gingellyseed, Lyon and Co; 4,000½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon Co.

For Marseilles.

Britannia (s)—4,002 cwts groundnuts, Mr Tyabjee and Co; 2,009 cwts ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 450 cwts gingellyseed, 187½ cwts groundnuts, 45 cwts castorseed, and 22 cwts mowrasseed, L Napoo.

Oriental (s)—4,000 cwts mowrasseed and 6,199 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,970 cwts linseed, 1,0183¾ cwts mowrasseed and 990 cwts groundnuts J. Fachiri.

Kt of St John (s)—500 bales cotton, 8,540 cwts wheat and 9,147 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, M Tyabjee and Co; 4,000½ cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, and 5,010 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Barcelona.

Britannia s—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

For Bremen.

Heimburg s—651 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice..

Liscard s—1,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten.

Strathmore s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Nevasa s—100 bales cotton, B Hurdyal; 162 bales cotton, M Govindram; 533 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

For Tuticorin.

Culna s—100 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

For Honkong.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 200 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co; 61 cwts horns, L Chuttu; 122 cwts horns, C Ebram; 54 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 30 bales twist, Tata and Co; 7 cwts Cambay stone, &c, E Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 24 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co.

Lombardy s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co: 750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram; 31 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—141 cales twist, Tata and Co; 35 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 35 bales twist, C Ebram; 22 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 bales twist, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands, and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co.

Lombardy s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—102 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd April, as compared with the statement of the 28th March, 1890:

Liabilities.	March 28. Rs.	April 3. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,01,000	30,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,02,220	49,30,112
Do. do. at Branches	72,69,099	59,12,015
Other Deposits	2,59,64,148	2,53,12,764
Post Bills	7,393	7,990
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,79,169	4,75,536
	Rs. 5,22,25,929	4,96,38,417
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,33,338	51,62,643
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	26,53,916	25,74,787
Loans do.	1,83,28,634	1,80,63,962
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,740	1,845
Bills Discounted and purchased	1 73,29,839	1,64,41,407
Stamps, &c.	27,560	27,593
Dead Stock Rs. 6,54,172		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,69,172	3,69,172
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,77,841	2,87,5 1
Cash and Currency Notes	81,98,389	67,09,507
	Rs. 5,22,25,929	4,96,38,417

We may (says *Engineering*) look for very numerous and wonderful suggestions for the designs of the buildings in which the United States Universal Exhibition shall be held, the leading characteristics of which must, of course, be that they shall be bigger and more original than anything hitherto attempted. The first of these, which is gravely reported in the daily papers, is nothing more elaborate than a tent. But such a tent! From the centre pole, which is to be 1,500 feet in height, and so out-do the Eiffel Tower by 50 per cent., steel guy cables are brought down radially, to anchorages in the ground, so as to enclose a circle 3,000 feet in diameter; the guy ropes are to be attached to the tent-pole, at a height of 1,100 feet from the ground, so as to provide for a flagstaff above. It is not stated what material is to be used for covering this inclosure, nor what would be the rates of insurance charged the exhibitors. This gigantic wigwam, 1,100 feet high and 3,000 feet in diameter, would cover twice as much ground as the Paris Exhibition, and thus the two features of size and originality would be secured.

The case of the pupil named Halliday, who charged the Principal of the Calcutta Boys' School with flogging him, came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on the 1st. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, the defence said that no case had really been made out. The evidence showed that the boy had grossly misconducted himself. Mr. Bomswetch might have intended to administer less punishment, but it was impossible for him to measure his strokes while punishing. The case was dismissed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The "Trafalgar" is having her deck before the foremost turret made good, writes the *Broad Arrow*, where it was damaged by firing one of her guns ahead with only 3 deg of elevation. The force of the discharge caught a ridge of teak round the windlass about two inches high, and gouged a piece right out of it, but did not injure the spindle of the windlass; it also bent several stanchions, and slightly depressed the deck. Several hollow stanchions have been replaced by solid ones, and two beams have been strengthened. If the weights could have been so arranged as to have placed the Trafalgar's guns 6 inches or a foot higher above the deck than they are at present, it would, no doubt, have been a great advantage, but their present position will not seriously detract from the efficiency of the ship. For practice the turret-guns will naturally be fired from somewhere near the beam position, when the deck will not suffer at all; and if in actual war the gun should happen to be fired right ahead, at close range, a bit of a shake-up to the deck will be a matter of very small moment. The Trafalgar is to be commissioned early next month, and bids fair to be a very comfortable and popular ship. The Trafalgar, Nile, and the new battle-ships of the Royal Sovereign class are all built with a broad fore and aft passage through the centre of the ships, below the protective deck, extending down to the ships' bottoms; this passage gives access to the engine-rooms, stokeholds, magazines, and shell-rooms, and is found to be most convenient. The Trafalgar's call it "Commercial Road," after a well-known Portsmouth thoroughfare. Her superstructure deck is very much crowded-up with fittings, and Captain Thomas wants to have the hammock nettings removed, and to stow the hammocks in the men's bag flat. Here there are coffer-dams which represent an excess of zeal on the part of the Constructive Department. In the Admiral class coffer-dams were required in this position, as those ships were unprotected by side armour in that portion of the ship; but in the Trafalgar the coffer-dams are also surrounded by vertical armour.

The number of men presenting themselves for enlistment, but rejected on account of deficiency in the matter of chest measurement, is so remarkable that in the absence of authoritative statistics a surmise, however reliable, as to the actual percentage of rejections must evoke general incredulity. The various measurements adopted for the official standard are the result of careful consideration by those in possession of the most trustworthy information on the subject of average physical development. The chest measurement, demanded as a minimum applicable to men within certain limits of height, has of course been calculated to ensure that maintenance of proportion in the frame necessary to guarantee the existence of healthy organs and a sufficiency of physical strength. It is, therefore, in some degree surprising that these proportions are so very frequently wanting in candidates for enlistment. Not only is the special application for permission to enlist recruits slightly below the chest measurement often submitted, but numerous cases, we understand, occur, in which men in all other respects highly eligible, are hopelessly below the necessary dimensions. Is this physical inferiority due to boy-and-girl marriages, overcrowding in our cities, or neglect of physical training in our national education scheme? This question opens issues beyond the scope of a service journal, but there can be little doubt that physical exercises and gymnastics are unlikely to meet with due culture and recognition in our elementary schools so long as the Government grant is made so unconditionally payable by results, and the elementary teachers are unsupported by adequate coercive powers over idle and refractory scholars, and practically unprotected in many instances from the violence of parents.

The jury of the Seine have acquitted M. Lucien Descaves, the author of a book entitled "Sous Offs," which was a violent attack on the French army. The army was accused by the author of immorality, peculation, fraud, drunkenness, and want of discipline. The prosecution was at the instance of the Minister of War. The acquittal is a matter of importance, for it will be thought to prove that the accusations are well founded. It is said that M. Descaves wrote the book with sincerity. However, neither the book nor the acquittal will be welcome to patriots, who will most likely feel that, were the facts true, everything should have been done to make them known previously to the proper authorities. Every effort should have been made to carry out a reform. But a Frenchman should not have published these revelations, and Frenchmen should not have acquitted a man who had exposed the French army to the criticism or contempt of the world. It is true that the Government are reproached with leaving unpunished the printers and publishers of books and articles appearing daily. But since the Legislature has disapproved of the power of making a seizure, prosecutions only act as an advertisement. This is just what happened in regard to the book of M. Descaves. It had a sale of 3,500 copies when the prosecution was opened. Since that time it has risen to 30,000.

Employing a sledge-hammer to crack a nut is all very well, observes the *Broad Arrow*, when there is nothing else handy for the purpose, but to continue raining sledge hammer blows on that which is already smashed beyond recognition is a sheer waste of power, which might be better employed in other directions. Sergeant Palmer's Tel-el-Kebir nut was pulverised by the first-blow it received from Colonel Swaine, and it is only playing into the ex-sergeant's hands to confer on him the notoriety which accrues from the repeated blows he is receiving from all quarters including even the Secretary of State. There has been quite enough of ex-Sergeant Palmer—and his mendacious calumnies.

Lord George Hamilton stated during the debate on the Navy Estimates that one reason for not giving the Engineers more pay is that the Admiralty can get as many candidates as it wants at present rates. The *Civil Service Guide* says that the date of the proposed examination in June cannot be fixed because only one candidate has yet announced his intention of competing for the vacant appointments as Probationary Assistant Engineer offered by the Admiralty. At Devonport, the other day, when a navigating party had to be sent to take the Audacious to Portsmouth, there was not a single disposable engineer officer left in the Steam Reserve.

It is not the steam branch of the Navy alone that is so under-officered, writes a correspondent, who adds. I hear from the Tamar that, on the very eve of her departure, two lieutenants were taken out of her, and their duties ordered to be performed by two other lieutenants taking passage to Malta. There would have been no great harm in this if something like proper notice had been given to the officers concerned; but, as it was a good deal of hardship and consequent discontent was caused by the want of a little common forethought at Whitehall. From the same ship I learn that the Admiralty has just issued an order directing that in future naval officers' wives are not to be granted passages in troopships. Several ladies were refused passages in the Tamar, although the ladies' cabin had only one occupant, the wife of a military officer. Naval officers will get married like other folk, and it was a great boon to a poor man to get a passage for his wife to or from Malta. It is difficult to see any reason why this occasional privilege has been withdrawn.

Mr. Bradlaugh has come forward in the House of Commons, writes the *Admiralty and Houre Guards Gazette*. As the champion of a gunner of the Royal Marine Artillery, by name Charles Sheard, who was invalided for debility after three years' service, and finally discharged in December, 1889, "in a helpless and penniless condition." It appears from the reply of Lord George Hamilton that this man had only served in the Royal Marines for three years, and the cause of his discharge was not attributable to the Service. The sole compensation which it was possible to give him by the regulations was sixpence a day for nine months, but he was allowed to remain in Haslar, at considerable expense to the Crown, for nearly a year and a-half after he became a pensioner, and thus received in kind five or six times the small amount of compensation due to him. Although his present sad condition is to be deplored, the regulations do not admit of any further assistance being afforded him.

An improvement has been made in the mode of completing the instruction of Probationary Lieutenants of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, after passing their first examination for entry. They are now to join the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for a term of from one to two years, in order to qualify in further educational subjects, as well as in those military subjects in which their predecessors have, up to this, been instructed at the Royal Marine Artillery Barracks, Eastney, in the six months' course which has been held there twice a year under the military instructor to the corps. The new system is a far better one in the interests of the young officers concerned, thinks the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, as their studies will be continuous instead of being subject to the break of many months while going through their drills at headquarters.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th, 1887.

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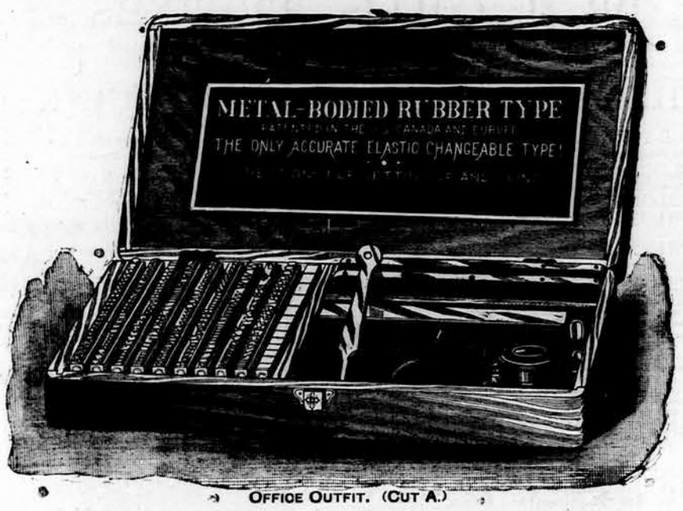

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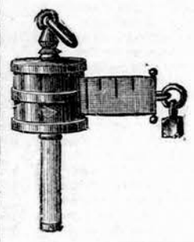

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